THE SURVEY

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The Gist Of It

IF the mental hygiene movement can produce an international congress 3,400 strong on its twenty-second birthday, what lies ahead as it approaches that full maturity which its spokesmen hold out as a goal of life? Imagination, confronting the arithmetical possibilities, makes one fall back gladly on the suggestion offered by Edwin R. Embree at one of the meetings that as we approach mental hygiene we may declare a population holiday. Some highlights on The First International Congress on Mental Hygiene, which was held in Washington, D. C., May 5-10, and the founding of the permanent International Committee for Mental Hygiene are reported on page 262 by MARY ROSS, associate editor of The Survey. Through the courtesy of officers of the Congress, The Survey will shortly begin publication of a series of outstanding papers presented at the meetings, suggesting the approach of this new "science of man" toward the ancient and still hydra-headed problems of family life and sex, religion, public health, adolescence, education, crime and dependency.

THE semi-centennial of the settlement movement, if we date from the founding of Toynbee Hall in the East End of London, falls in 1934. This year marked the fortieth anniversary of Hull-House; and the August Survey Graphic will carry the first of another series of three articles by Miss Addams—Some Aspects of the Woman's Movement. Here the Hull-House anniversary celebration is recounted in lighter vein by the editor of The Survey, and the anniversary itself used as a peg on which to hang some reflections on time and its changes in their bearing on neighborhood work. Page 265. His discussion of the same theme in connection with the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement in Pittsburgh last winter has since been published in part in The Jewish Center and Neighborhood. The verses by Mrs. Caroline Foulke Urie are taken from the sheaf of expressions which reached Hull-House from old friends and residents from all parts of the world. Page 266.

THE approach of the government's new fiscal year starting July 1, brings with it, for the first time, assurance that money will be available to feed and clothe the 21,000 Indian children who are wards of Uncle Sam in the boarding schools of the Indian Service. On page 268, MARY ROSS, associate editor of The Survey, tells of this victory of the service under Commissioners Charles J. Rhoads and Henry Scattergood, who went into office a year ago, and suggests the points at which some critics feel the new policy is still to be strengthened to accomplish the aim of the new commissioners—to give a fair deal to the Indian.

C.-E. A. WINSLOW, professor of public health at Yale and himself a participant in various health surveys, gives on page 270 a resumé of the findings of Dr. Haven Emerson and his associates in the Philadelphia Hospital Survey which began as a measure to make possible administrative reorganization which might reduce the familiar "cost of medical care," and ended as an appraisal of all the facilities and needs for the care of the sick in Philadelphia. Dr. Emerson himself is familiar to our readers as the director of the classic Cleveland Health Survey and as an editor of The Survey.

GORDON DAMON, who tells, on page 271, the story of Bill Denman and the creation of the department of construction and engineering of the Detroit Community Fund, is the publicity Director of that organization.

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Drawing by Jean Henry

A WEARY CASE WORKER IS INVITED FOR A RESTFUL WEEK-END

SUBURBAN HOSTESS: *"And then there's my laundress. Her husband walks out on her regularly and turns up again long enough to drink up every cent of her savings (Jackie, it isn't nice to interrupt Mother), and they have another baby. What do you think I ought to do about her?"*

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THE SURVEY

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Halle Schaffner

WITHOUT editorial or writing experience, Halle Schaffner came to The Survey possessed with the idea that she could serve the magazine and its readers, and in no time at all she was completely in command of her special department, the book reviews of the Midmonthly issues. She developed a corps of reviewers, all of them volunteers, which was the largest and most distinguished the Midmonthly has ever had, particularly in her favorite field of psychology. Her own writing, in both the Midmonthly and the Graphic, had clarity and charm and personality, as witness the brief review on page 279 of this issue. In one professional aspect her work was the envy and despair of her associates—there never was on her desk an unanswered letter nor on her shelves an unassigned book. When she went away, quite suddenly, to undergo an operation from which she died on May 8, she left no unfinished business. Her letters were a joy to all who received them. One constant contributor confessed that he had thought up needless questions and requests for advice so that he might watch his letter-box for her delightful replies. Her clear head and her devotion to her task were matched by a rare gift for friendship. From modest physical resources she was able to draw unexpected strength with which to play her full part in an editorial team, to live a rounded social life with her husband and children, and to follow her many intellectual interests. Resourceful, smiling, serene in her cool green office smock, she remains with us a vivid and lovely memory.

The Salvation Army Soars

TREKKING through winding passageways, over creaky floors and into dim offices will no longer be necessary when one visits the Salvation Army Eastern Territorial Headquarters, for a new twelve-story administration building and auditorium, built on the old site on West Fourteenth Street, was dedicated during the Army's Golden Jubilee National Congress held in New York May 16-23 to commemorate fifty years of service in America. For many years, the old administration headquarters had been inadequate. Starting with one small building erected in 1895, the Army had overflowed into adjacent brownstone houses as it grew. One of the brownstone buildings had been occupied once by the Metropolitan Museum of Art and later the Roosevelt family had used it for a town residence. The Army, on acquiring it, turned it into a training college for officers and used it until 1917 when it was destroyed by fire.

The new auditorium and administration building is modern in design, bearing on its front a great shield with the Salvation Army slogan, "Blood and Fire." Commander Evangeline Booth has named the auditorium the Centennial Memorial Temple in memory of her parents, born in 1829, who were the English founders of the Salvation Army. It seats 2,000 persons and will meet the urgent need of a meeting place for the Army's large gatherings. A specially constructed Estey pipe organ has been installed and it is proposed to give midday organ recitals. Mural paintings by Genevieve Cowles, scenes from the Holy Land, will adorn the side walls of the lower hall. The administration building has been planned with a view to the Army's special duties to the community. The Family Welfare and Prison Departments, for instance, are situated on the ground floor with separate entrances on the street for the convenience of their constant streams of callers. The higher executives, such as the territorial commander and the chief secretary, have offices on the tenth floor and the entire eleventh floor is given over to Commander-in-Chief Evangeline Booth and her National Headquarters staff, who have a sweeping view over the heads of the neighboring buildings.

An adjoining building, the John and Mary Markle Residence for Young Women, which has been erected on the Thirteenth Street side of the Army property, will be dedicated early in June. This building was made possible by the gift of $500,000 from John Markle. Some of the best-known hotel experts have given gratuitous assistance in the planning of this residence.

The new Headquarters is a fitting testimony to the labors of the Salvation Army in America for the last fifty years.

Probation Is Not on Trial

MORE than twenty years ago a young man, a high-school graduate and by occupation a stenographer, took the civil service examination for probation officer, and was appointed to serve in Erie County, New York. There, in time, his executive skill built up an unusually excellent

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service, and in 1915, again after examination, he came to the combined services in the Magistrate's Courts of New York City in the same capacity. In 1925 he was chosen to head the successful two years' demonstration of adult probation financed by the Catholic Charities in the New York Court of General Sessions, and when that service was taken over by the city, with ample appropriation to ensure its effectiveness, he continued as its chief probation officer. More recently he has appeared as the author of Probation and Delinquency, which was included in the winning list in Better Times' competition for the ten books which give "the best and most comprehensive understanding of modern social welfare." His administration of adult probation in the Court of General Sessions has been "outstanding in its efficiency and in its supervision," in the opinion of Charles A. Chute, general secretary of the National Probation Association.

It has been a shock to admirers of Edwin J. Cooley throughout the country and to friends of probation to learn of his indictment on the charge of "falsifying" the payroll by including on it a salary to his sister, Mrs. Marguerite F. Lawler, while, it is alleged, she was also on the payroll of the Buffalo, New York, public schools. Whatever the facts, soon to be determined by the courts, it has been manifestly unfair to probation, and to Mr. Cooley, to use this charge to blacken the past twenty years of his notable leadership. So far no facts have been substantiated to show that "politics" vitiated or misguided his work for the probationers. His very executive efficiency, which brought standards and order into services which had not known them before, has proved a boomerang at this time as disgruntled ex-employes have seen a chance to air old personal grievances. Without condoning malfeasance, if it did occur, it might still seem possible for outsiders to keep a little of that balanced and discriminating judgment which is the essence of probation, or at least maintain the sporting attitude of not hitting an excellent system by proxy because one of its leaders seems down.

Herbert Croly

THROUGHOUT the winter and spring Herbert Croly waged the uneven battle between a frail body and his inveterate spirit. If in those weeks in Santa Barbara which antedated his death, his mind ran back over the years, there must have been glowing moments of memory of when The New Republic first burgeoned into American thinking and fairly x-rayed the political, economic, international and cultural issues of which the press of the day exhibited only the stereotyped surfaces. What in the field of monthly magazines McClure's had done by dramatizing and deepening the reportorial columns of the daily newspaper, Herbert Croly and his associates did with respect to the editorial page in launching our first journal of opinion of the new century. But these memories of the pre-war years, when political and social movements were at flood, and when The New Republic "zoomed" into national circulation, should not have afforded him more solid satisfaction than his more difficult accomplishments during the post-war years of sag, when there was a lassitude in these very provinces of American life but when he kept the flag flying. He lived to see the signs of revival and renaissance and the architectural quality of his mind would have made a distinguished contribution through The New Republic to the reshaping of American policy in the years ahead. That remains for others, and to Bruce Bliven and his associates go the warmest of Godspeeds.

The New Republic has always explored fields of human interest, neighboring and sometimes overlapping those dealt with by The Survey. Its hospitality to innovation, its fearlessness in attacking wrongs, its constructive temper and its illuminating assay of what might be called the matrix of public affairs in which social work is embedded have put us all in debt to those who have projected and developed so living an instrument of intelligence.

Hope for the Childrens' Bureau

THE mills of the gods and the procedures of Congress have one attribute in common this year—they grind slowly. At this writing they seem, however, to "grind exceeding fine" as reported by the poet of long ago. For the Jones bill (S. 255) which provides one million dollars for the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy to be administered by the Children's Bureau (after slumbering 51 weeks following its introduction on April 19, 1929, in the Commerce Committee of the Senate, and then being reported out favorably and without amendment), is now safely on the program of the Senate Steering Committee and booked for passage at this session with the rest of that favored program. This encouraging situation is due chiefly to the untiring interest manifested throughout thirteen months by organizations of voters, who have communicated to the Senate Commerce Committee their demand for the continuance for five years of the work of the Children's Bureau in cooperation with the state health authorities, for saving the lives of mothers and babies. The press, both daily and periodical, has supported unanimously the congressional friends and supporters of this measure.

In the House, Representative James S. Parker of New York, as chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, holds the same relation to bill H. R. 10574 which Senator Hiram Johnson has held since last fall to the Jones bill in the Senate Commerce Committee. Representative Godfrey G. Goodwin of Minnesota, introducer and sponsor of this measure, and Chairman Parker need, in this late stage of the session, every possible clear assurance of the desires of their constituents. For the House bill has the whole legislative road to travel before the adjournment of Congress.

Acorns of Crime

THE subcommittee on causes of crime of the New York State Crime Commission estimates that whereas 1 per cent of our population is engaged in crime of some sort, 2 per cent of school children furnish outstanding behavior problems. Which would indicate that not all problem children grow up to be criminals. What are the forces that really affect the child, that really determine or prevent his criminality? The boys' club is one of the best established agencies designed to substitute social for antisocial pursuits. How far does it succeed? With a fund of $36,000 furnished by the Bureau of Social Hygiene, Prof. Frederick M. Thrasher of New York University, whose The Gang in Chicago is a classic of crime literature, is directing a three-year study of a large boys' club on New York's upper East Side. The first public presentation of its plans and methods was made March 1 at the opening of the new New York University School of Education. The club opened in December, 1927, in a $750,000 building with the most modern facil-

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ities. The community it serves is suitable as a subject of study because it contains a mixture of nationalities and is in an actively transitional stage. The chief characteristic of the study, according to Professor Thrasher, is its comparative methods, keeping in mind that its chief aim is to compare the community as it is and its prognosis with an active boys' club, to what it would be without the club. What is the difference between club boys and non-members? In boys before and after joining the club? What types feel the club's appeal and are they the ones who most need its work? Are truancy and delinquency decreasing under boys' club influence compared with other areas? To answer such questions the social environment is being analyzed even as it differs from tenement to tenement; why one block takes pride in the record number of men it sends to Sing Sing while another is comparatively free from crime, and so on. There are, of course, also detailed statistical work and case studies. The whole district tributary to the club is included, but an intensive investigation is being made of the thirty square blocks immediately surrounding the clubhouse, which will include every boy in the area.

The superior boys of the district have been enlisted as instruments in the work, and in this instance the criterion of superiority is not intelligence but social orientation. For such boys know far better than any academic sociologist, what constitutes adjustment in the area, what are the delicate shadings of the code. They are taught to use the dictating machine and are asked to tell into it their own interpretation of the society about them and of their own life histories. A thousand of these documents have already been collected and some of them display extraordinary acuity.

This is one of the most thorough-going evaluations of social work ever undertaken. Indeed, where the ordinary appraisal of the sort is only a quick glance backward and forward, here is the most elaborate and scientific surveying.

Undigested Aliens

SPONSORED by organizations interested in resident aliens, bill H. R. 10960 as originally passed by the House of Representatives on April 21 last, provided for the equalization of citizenship for women who have lost their citizenship by marriage to an alien. Reported by the Senate Committee on Immigration, the bill now has emerged with a number of riders which have completely altered its intent —albeit several new and desirable minor amendments have been added. The most significant addition provides that the applicant for citizenship must be able "to speak, read and write English understandingly, and must possess a knowledge of United States history equivalent to that set forth in the citizenship text-books published and distributed by the Bureau of Naturalization." As the Foreign Language Information Service points out, in view of the very inadequate educational opportunities provided for the foreign-born in many sections of the United States, it is unfair and unwise to establish uniform educational requirements throughout the country. And what about those elderly applicants who, deprived of educational opportunities in their native lands, cannot now take advantage of them in their new home but who would otherwise be desirable citizens? In short, a provision of this character if strictly interpreted by naturalization judges might present insuperable difficulties to the average alien. While high educational standards might properly be made a prerequisite for immigration or for suffrage, once here it is far more desirable to make even the uneducated alien a responsible citizen of his new country, than to leave him unassimilated.

Last year, the fees for naturalization were increased from five to twenty dollars—and an additional twenty where the applicant cannot certify his date of arrival. This high fee at a time of great unemployment, has reduced the number of applicants for first papers, and the new educational requirements would undoubtedly carry the reduction further. We say we do not want aliens to come here unless they will give to the United States their full and unqualified allegiance. Evidently the right hand of Congress knoweth not what its left hand doeth. On the one hand there is a strong sentiment among the law-makers to encourage aliens to become citizens by providing for "voluntary" registration (see The Survey, May 15, page 179); on the other, unnecessary obstacles to this end are being devised by these same legislators.

S. Lillian Clayton

THE sudden death on May 2 of S. Lillian Clayton, R.N., deprives nursing of one of its real leaders. Miss Clayton early showed her interest in nursing and at the age of 18 entered the training school for nurses in the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. She later completed her training at Philadelphia General Hospital, and followed it with training as a medical missionary. From 1902 to 1909 she was assistant superintendent of the hospital and training-school of Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, Ohio; superintendent of nursing, Minneapolis City Hospital, 1911-1914; and educational director, Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago, 1914-1915. From 1920 until the time of her death she held the position of director of nursing, Bureau of Hospitals, Department of Health, Philadelphia. Since 1915 she was also superintendent of nurses, Philadelphia General Hospital.

Nursing honors came to Miss Clayton as through the years her ability and fine professional zeal made her work felt throughout the country. Among many important offices which she held in various nursing committees and associations, she was from 1926 to the time of her death, president of the American Nurses' Association. The Association grew steadily under her hand. But it was of the individual nurse that Miss Clayton thought, just as it was of the individual patient. Her greatest memorial will be the gift to her profession which she made of herself day by day in her work. In nursing education, in defining ethical standards, in all phases of professional progress, she made a vital contribution during a period when nursing was undergoing great social and economic changes.

The Size of a Prophet

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES of the Community Church in New York has a favorite story which he tells on occasions. It is the tale of a young fellow who was taking the entrance examinations at a theological seminary. One of the questions was in two parts: a, Name the major prophets; b, name the minor prophets. Here was a poser, but he had a stroke of inspiration which surely qualified him for his chosen profession. What he wrote at this point on the examination blank was, "Who am I to make distinctions?"

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Mental Hygiene Looks at the World

By MARY ROSS

ON May 6, 1908, a little group of fourteen persons met in the parlor of an old New England home in New Haven to found the first mental hygiene society in the world—that of the State of Connecticut. In their number were included a judge, a lawyer, a minister, a psychiatrist, a general medical practitioner, members of school and university groups and of a hospital, interested citizens—men and women, members of the family of one who had been a mental patient, and the recovered patient himself, Clifford W. Beers. None of the group at that time was widely known as a national leader; they were people whose interest had been caught and fired by the compelling energy of their friend, Clifford Beers, and the idea which had become the driving force of his life—to organize groups, communities, nations as friends of the insane, and beyond that, to work toward prevention of the sufferings and terrors of mental disease.

Just twenty-two years later to a day, on May 6, 1930, some sixty men representing all six of the continents and more than fifty countries met in the beautiful little hall of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington to establish formally The International Committee for Mental Hygiene. The difference both in the setting and the constituency of the group was significant. With the exception of Mr. Beers, who becomes the secretary-general of the new international organization, these were scientific men, psychiatrists chosen by their respective countries as their representative professional leaders. During the relatively brief time since that first gathering in a New England home, mental hygiene has been advancing from its immediate first objective as a movement for reform in the treatment of the insane toward a science of man in his world, a science which might hope eventually to bring understanding and control of mind and emotions and their interactions in personal and social life as the physical sciences are bringing mastery of more tangible forces. Yet though the leadership of the movement is now that of men trained and experienced in professional service and research, mental hygiene has become the meeting-ground of the whole range of social sciences. Its breadth and openmindedness were apparent at a glance in the program of the First International Congress on Mental Hygiene, which met in Washington May 5-10, bringing together in its attendance of 3,400 and its cooperating committees, speakers and members from the fields of education, sociology, social work, penology, research, psychology, the law, the church and the arts, as well as many branches of medicine.

THE International Committee for Mental Hygiene will serve as a clearing house for the sharing of experiment, experience and the nascent facts of this new science as they evolve in the four corners of the world. Its officers, aside from Mr. Beers, include as president Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles, of Providence, R. I., who has been chairman of the organizing committee which brought it into being; vice-presidents, Sir Maurice Craig, of London, England, founder and chairman of the National Council for Mental Hygiene of Great Britain; Dr. C. M. Hincks, of Toronto, Canada, founder and medical director of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Dr. Robert Sommer, of Giessen, Germany, founder and president of the German Association for Mental Hygiene; Dr. C. Ferrari, of Bologna, Italy, founder of the Italian League for Mental Hygiene, and Dr. Genil-Perrin, of Paris, France, co-founder of the French League for Mental Hygiene. Six honorary presidents represent the proud roll of the continents, with Dr. William H. Welch for North America, while thirty honorary vice-presidents provide for the representation of the participating countries, and an executive board and committee, to be drawn largely from North American countries to make possible meetings for the expedition of business, will complete the organization.

A KIND of a pageant of what this organization will mean was presented at the first evening meeting of the International Congress when the delegates from abroad answered the roll-call of the fifty-odd participating countries and walked across the platform of Constitution Hall to be presented formally to Dr. William A. White, president of the Congress, Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director of the American National Committee for Mental Hygiene and chairman of the Congress committee on program, Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. William H. Ruggles and Mr. Beers.

During the week any American delegates who might have been provincial enough to imagine that the mental hygiene movement was an American product in present day practice as it was in initial impetus and organization had an opportunity to stretch their horizons by listening in bewilderment to the staccato syllables of Japanese, to mellifluous Persian, to Russian, Spanish, Finnish, Hungarian, Polish, Norwegian, Italian, French and German; while too much admiration could not be expressed for the many delegates from abroad who were able to meet the helpless English-speaking peoples on their own ground. It was an experience in internationalism to hear a gentle little psychiatrist from Siam declare that while the lesser stress of present-day Oriental civilization did not occasion as many problems in mental hygiene in his country as seemed to arise in the West, nevertheless they found a special need for work among their Chinese immigrants, insecure economically, perplexed by a different social order, and homesick—just as Americans, in fact, must deal with the special difficulties of the foreign-born and the first generation of their children in this country. A window was opened on another industrial order when the British representative of the Union of South Africa declared that his country had a special need of trying to prevent the development of people with inadequate minds and personalities because the native black population, five times that of the white group, monopolized the common labor jobs, and there was nothing to do with white morons!

The program of the week's meetings was, broadly speaking, a recapitulation of the mental hygiene movement itself, starting with the relatively known and measurable factors

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in the onset of mental disease, such as alcohol, syphilis, and heredity, and with the organization and technique for the treatment of mental patients in hospitals, and in the community, and proceeding toward the horizons still to be explored—the relation of mental health or its lack to the questions, activities and satisfactions that touch all lives—to education, religion, recreation, crime, dependency, sex and family life. Conjoint sessions of The American Association for the Study of the Feebleminded, the American Psychiatric Association, The American Psychoanalytic Association, a conference of executives of mental hygiene societies, and a conference on nursing and nursing education, gave opportunities for the meetings of specialized groups, while a series of afternoon meetings gave a world view of mental hygiene as the more than fifty countries, in alphabetical order, offered five-minute reports of the status of their work; and evening meetings in Constitution Hall drew their thousands from the public as well as the members of the Congress for a view of the widest outlines of the field.

Obviously it is impossible even to suggest the facts, ideas and attitudes expressed at a gathering of this nature. Through the cooperation of officers of the Congress a group of the most widely interesting and suggestive discussions will be published in coming issues of The Survey. Eventually a transcript of formal papers (which were printed in advance of the meetings but presented only in abstract) and the prepared and informal discussion will be available in the published proceedings. Any account here can aim only at a composite general impression.

Outsiders wandering in to one or two chance meetings could be heard in the corridors occasionally complaining that here was assembled much of the psychiatric leadership of the world, but they could draw from it no clear-cut rule of life. At the concluding session a series of committees brought in the need for basic world statistics on mental disease and deficiency, such as recommendations as to specific steps to further mental hygiene; the increase of mental hospitals to meet the need for them; their extension through clinics in the community to do preventive work and aftercare; the need to simplify legal formalities for admission so that voluntary patients seeking help might be admitted without an ordeal in court; the need for extension for facilities for mental hygiene study and treatment by psychiatric and social methods in the schools, colleges, and work-places; provision, as in Massachusetts, for the routine examination of prisoners charged with serious crime before trial, by an impartial body, for all juvenile offenders and eventually for all accused persons; psychiatric study of all persons committed to penal institutions as an aid to their classification, occupation, discipline and release; the development of mental hygiene clinics in close working relationships with social agencies; increased education both of new recruits and existing members of the staffs of social agencies in the principles of mental hygiene. Yet for the optimistic observer who wandered in hoping to find a royal road to mental health in twelve easy lessons—to get the latest "advice" as to religion, education, family relationships or what you will—the comfort, of necessity, was only luke-warm.

Wortman in The New York World

"Ah, Doctor, before you told me about psychology I never realized how hideous my childhood was"

WHAT did emerge slowly as the week progressed, and with cheering if still somewhat hazy outlines, was a view of mankind becoming aware of its own childish attitudes and emotions, seeking to find out *why* the craving for the things which disturb health and happiness—individually and socially; and working, with what knowledge and means are at hand to prevent the perpetuation of outworn ways in the coming generations, to correct them in people now adult insofar as is possible, or at least to keep them from being harmful to others. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior and a vice-president of the International Congress, drew a round of applause at the opening international dinner when he described war as "a developed mental state in a mass of individuals carrying them into and through suffering, degradation and misery almost beyond conception," with the use of propaganda which depends upon the development of emotional reactions, as a vital weapon. "We have learned to play upon the minds of our antagonists in warfare in hundreds of ways," said Dr. Wilbur. "The mind of man is replacing the body of man in developing great world decisions. . . . Judgment and the use of the intellect must replace anger and the use of the emotions. . . . The peoples of the world can well meet together to discuss what has been done and to unite in efforts to solve the greatest of all questions capable of solution — the control of the individual and collective mind of man through the activities of man himself." At the concluding meeting another burst of wholehearted applause greeted the proposal by Dr. C. M. Hincks of Canada that an objective of the international mental hygiene movement be a canvass of the psychological factors that lead to war and the utilization of those factors to prevent war, since "nations, like individuals, need mental hygiene."

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To understand and possibly eventually to re-direct the forces in men's spirits that make for war was perhaps the widest single objective suggested, as Dr. Hincks said, "with optimism but with scientific modesty." Behind and below the various immediate goals of mental hygiene lay a hopeful belief in the possibility of a social order in which individuals could grow to the fullest capacities of individual maturity. Isolated experience came from as wide and as differing sources as, for example, the theories of personality development in children outlined by Dr. Otto Rank of Paris on the basis of clinical experience; as the consultation bureaus to combat alcoholism, described by Dr. K. Herman Bouman of Amsterdam, Holland, where for more than twenty years psychiatrists, educators, and social workers have worked with drunkards to find out why they drank, and to help them, with a gratifying measure of success to alter situations and the attitudes which made the escape through alcohol desirable; from the story told by Dr. Lothar Frede of the Thuringian prisons, where prisoners capable of receiving education, in the broadest sense of that word, are advanced from grade to grade with increasing privileges and responsibilities, and always with work, until those of the third, or highest, grade (at any one time about 15 per cent of the prison population) live without bars, are permitted to go alone on errands in the town, and on Sunday walks with an educator (and without guards) to reaccustom them to the freedom to which they will soon be readmitted on parole. Thuringia has an educator for each sixty or at most eighty adult prisoners; in the juvenile institutions, one for each thirty; there are dreams of a training college for educating prison officers. Mutinies have ceased, and "domestic punishments," decreasing considerably in number under the new order, are administered not by the prison authorities but by a special court that counts prisoners among the jury. Under the old regime, said Dr. Frede, "on entering the penitentiary the prisoner not only gave up his clothes, but also his own free will; on his discharge he received back his clothes, but not his will; it had been lost irretrievably forever in the monotonous unnatural prison life. . . . In order to make the prisoner really fit for his future life in liberty he must, above all, be trained in the institution to cooperate with us in the shaping of his destiny."

JUST after Dr. Frede's address, the Honorable Sanford Bates, U. S. superintendent of prisons, speaking on Prisons of the Future, pointed out some of the sorry results of another attitude in penology. After the war, said Mr. Bates, the United States was faced with a possibly increased amount of crime, and increased severity, because of the more common use of the automobile and of deadly weapons. We could have continued an attempt to treat crime through the constructive instrumentalities that had been developing between 1900 and 1920, a period which saw the birth of the juvenile court and the development of probation, parole and the indeterminate sentence. (Massachusetts with the freest use of parole of any state showed a drop in its number of prison inmates from 64.5 to 45.6 per 100,000 between 1904 and 1927, while during the same period the country at large had a rise from 68.5 to 79.3). Instead we chose to fight.

We tightened on parole, we lengthened sentences, we attacked probation and for the time being we waved the social sciences aside. Now it is impossible to confine a fight to one side and so a few years ago there began increasing signs that the fight was to be general. Minor disturbances occurred in prisons. Crime, having itself assumed a war-like appearance, instead of being scared off by the hostile attitude of society, increased in intensity. The culmination came with the terrible prison riots of the past year.

Justified though they may have been, those crime commissions who perceived the failure of punishment and called for more of it, the legislatures who increased penalties, and those of our judges and parole boards who lost their sense of proportion in the matter of sentences, must share in the indirect responsibility, while the prison assumes the direct burden. The urban underworld gangs in a spirit of vicious and truculent determination have thrown down the gage of battle. It is idle to discuss or determine who started the war. The fight is on and the position which we take with reference to the treatment of prisoners within the next few years will be of extreme importance to our future welfare.

PRISONS of the future, Mr. Bates believes, will be of strong construction where strength is needed, but will give prominent place to the hospital, the laboratory, the school, and mental hygiene clinic, the workshop, farm, and library. They will be manned by persons "trained in the science of human understanding"; a school for prison officers has already been established, and a notice sent to the universities, pointing out the opportunities in this field for college graduates, brought in more than 200 replies to the federal prison bureau in two weeks; work will be provided, for "idleness in prison is a public menace"; and gradually, with the aid of psychiatric and educational directors, individualized corrective and preventive treatment will be worked out according to the offender's needs. An excellent start toward a reorganization of the federal prison system to make possible some of these aims is contained in the series of bills (see The Survey, February 15, p. 563) which have passed the House and been approved by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

Straight through the gamut of social and individual questions which the program presented ran the general thesis suggested by Mr. Bates, the shift from blind emotional reactions to action based on understanding, from mass methods and mob thinking to individualization, from mob impulsion to individual and thence social responsibility. "A synthesis of the medical, biological and social preventive points of view" was the definition of the Russian mental hygiene movement offered by Dr. L. Rosenstein, director of the State Scientific Institute of Neuro-Psychiatric Prophylaxis in Moscow. In that city each of the forty public-health centers includes one or more psychiatrists on its staff, ready to assist those who wish help in dealing with alcoholism, with "fatigue nervousness," sex, marriage and children, the choice of work, the rationale of work, recreation and rest. In addition to mental hospitals as we know them, there are preventoriums for people who have difficulty in adjusting to social contacts, in which they live after working hours with assurance of rest and help which they could not get under ordinary living conditions. In Russia, Dr. Rosenstein reported, no delinquent child is brought before a court; instead there is a quiet talk with a committee including a judge, psychiatrist, teacher, and social worker, on whose judgment recommendations are based.

That such a hope of and help for mankind in this world and through human agencies is the spiritual or religious value of mental hygiene was the thesis of a much discussed address by Eustace Haydon, professor of comparative religions at the University of Chicago, to be published in a forthcoming issue of The Survey. Following out some of the suggestions of Professor Haydon's paper, (*Continued on page* 287)

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Twice Twenty Years at Hull-House

By PAUL U. KELLOGG

THE premiers of Canada and Great Britain sent messages. They had themselves known the shelter of Hull-House. Old residents and friends turned out in force—our foremost American philosopher for example, the upbuilder of Sears-Roebuck and the ranking American expert in occupational diseases, the president of the General Electric Company, and the first chief of the Children's Bureau, the editor of Collier's and the pioneer of child labor reform, a galaxy of men and women of all vocations, all faiths, all parts of the country. And for three days they held holiday with the people of Halsted Street with the zest of a college reunion and something beside.

But the picture I took away in my memory was one which has since been spread by press and screen throughout the country—of Jane Addams and three of her small neighbors as they sat at the end of the Hull-House dining room. One small child was Mexican, another Jewish, the third Italian, and without premeditation or grooming they had been whisked over from one of the children's rooms when the talkie people arrived with their cameras, their reproducing apparatus and their glaring lights. Miss Addams was asked to speak 200 words; but that brief commission ran into an hour or more, because of the delays and finesse of this new method for recording current history. And those children—did they get tired and fret and wriggle? Quite the contrary. She made it a game for them. They played it with a pastmaster who meets the spirit of youth on its own ground, as she has met the vicissitudes of city streets and become our great interpreter of the common life. They might have been in a garden, talking of cockleshells and pretty maids all in a row. For Hull-House and its mistress are something new and vibrant in those corridors of time long given over to quiescent saints in their niches and dour sages in their retreats.

Hull-House was established in September, 1889, but the fortieth anniversary was observed in conjunction with the annual spring exhibit in early May. While the year has been in process, Miss Addams has been writing the chapters of her Second Twenty Years at Hull-House, three of which were brought out in the Survey Graphic last fall, three more to be brought out this summer in advance of the issuance of the volume itself in Macmillan's fall list.

The spring exhibits afforded a colorful setting for the anniversary. The proverbial joyous echoes of the boys' club and gymnasium, were matched by the quiet nursery school in the Mary Crane building, where the advances in nutrition, education, psychology and psychiatry interplay uniquely in the work of a preschool clinic. The Harlequins presented Creatures of Impulse in the Hull-House Theater, a Gypsy orchestra played for the social dance of the Inter-Club Council, the Punch and Judys put on Conrad the Goose-herd, and the Hull-House Players had The Farmer's Wife for their bill. The Music School presented Reineke's Elfrieda and the Swans and three of its pupils assisted at the Sunday afternoon concert of the Women's Symphony Orchestra. There were etchings, wood blocks and batiks, paintings, drawings and photographs in the studios; spinning and weaving in the textile room; pottery, the product of the Hull-House kilns; wood-carving, handiwork, embroideries, printing and other going exhibits that emphasized the cultural overture to life which has been such a marked development of neighborhood work in recent years and which Hull-House long ago pioneered. The Coffee House, the octagon room in the original building, the quadrangle, the corridors were overrun with the throngs of neighborhood folk and guests and every nook and corner yielded up its stories. There was supper for old residents Saturday night and breakfast Sunday at the Bowen Country Club, where the shaded lawns and deep ravines of the old lake bluffs have healed the bruises of many hard-pressed city dwellers and where Mrs. Bowen was at her hospitable best.

THE celebration started with an afternoon meeting, under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Settlements, where Graham Taylor of Chicago Commons told of those early impulses which reached back to the realization that culture is an obligation, education a debt which those who have had leisure to learn owe to their generation.

Saturday evening came the formal meeting with Miss Addams presiding at Bowen Hall, and deftly foiling the attempts of one speaker or another to drift into "panegyrics." But it was all so unpretentious, so genuine, so filled with the unspoiled spirit of neighborliness which has characterized the Hull-House group from the beginning, that "formal" is a misnomer. Miss Addams countered the applause that greeted her entrance by spending the first few moments singling out old-timers in the audience and beckoning them to come to the platform. John Dewey was the first speaker,

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member of the first board of trustees, and in introducing him Miss Addams explained its make-up. There were women of sentiment, afraid they were going to be sentimental and so tending to be hard-boiled; and there were hard-headed business men, afraid they were going to be hard-boiled, and so tending to be sentimental. No wonder she had welcomed a philosopher as a lubricant; and Dr. Dewey retorted in kind by saying their responsibilities were simple —to say to Miss Addams, what her friends have always said, "You are all right; go ahead."

"But Dr. Dewey has forgotten how—" broke in the chairman.

"NEVERTHELESS, whether we said it or not," said the author of Experience and Nature. "You did go ahead and if you would see the results, look around you." And then he went on to tell how Hull-House had become an institution—without becoming institutionalized. He liked to think of it as a way of living—a companionship that had extended from the neighborhood to the world. It was not founded to do the neighborhood good. It had done that—but that was not its object; rather its genius lay in its essential human contacts, its give and take. "In these days of criticism of democracy as a political institution," he said, "Miss Addams has reminded us that democracy is not a form but a way of living together and working together. I doubt if any other one agency can be found which has touched so many people and brought to them a conception of the real meaning of the spirit of the common life."

Now Dr. Dewey was the first of a long string of speakers who had nine minutes apiece into which to crush the import of four decades. There is no space to set down the pith of what they said: how Julia Lathrop told of that awful winter of unemployment following the World's Fair, and the night the horse stables burned. "Everything is valuable for what it creates and hands on," she said. "What Miss Addams and Hull-House have achieved that is new is that they have woven human sympathy with the scientific method." How William L. Chenery traced social legislation from its roots in neighborly contact. How Dr. Alice Hamilton acknowledged the debt of the industrial hygienist. "Hull-House gave me my method." How Gerard Swope acknowledged that of the business executive. "I came here thirty-four years ago after working in a factory and studying in a school of engineering; but knew absolutely nothing of what employment meant in terms of human beings. Hull-House gave me that insight." How Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, state factory inspector of Massachusetts, told of her early encounter as a working-girl with Miss Addams, the first person outside her class not only to understand but to stand ready to do something about it. There were others who carried the arc of settlement interests through its full range.

But if there was one thing more than another that this anniversary revealed, as in a pageant, it was the extraordinary group of women associated with Hull-House and their contribution to American life. Warm greetings were sent to Ellen Gates Starr, who with Miss Addams took up residence on Halsted Street in '89, and who was prevented by illness from being present. There was instant applause when Mrs. Bowen cited the thirty-eight years of disinterested service of Mary Rozet Smith as there was when mention was made of the three Hull-House women who have served under the League of Nations—Julia Lathrop, Dr. Hamilton and Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau. There were ripples of applause on Friday when Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement called Hull-House the Mother House—"It belongs to all of us"—and when Saturday evening, Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, ran true to form in her challenge to resist current attacks in the federal Children's Bureau. She was a resident at Hull-House in the 90's when she was made the first woman factory inspector in the United States.

I CAN see four of them as they stood together, Miss Addams in grey—serene, dauntless; Miss Lathrop in bonnet and cape which the profane called Dunkard but which could not extinguish the parry and thrust of her wit; Mrs. Kelley, alight with the resurgent flame of her zeal; Miss McDowell, palm-leaf fan in hand, and with a crest of cornflowers on her hat, and that engaging smile that has broached a hundred insurgencies. Was there ever their like as a team? By what rare stroke of fortune were they brought together in the days when Chicago was a great focus of our mounting industrialism and when if ever there was need for that rare combination of insight, innovation and group leadership which has characterized Hull-House and the settlement movement? They have taken risks of ill health and strain, have given their strength and their courage open-handedly. Witness Miss Addams' valiance for peace and what it cost her.

Perhaps their very endurance and the span of their service has given color to the notion in some quarters that such neighborhood work must lapse with their generation. Ten years ago it was frequently said that the settlements were back numbers. Time in its swift pacings has outflanked such forecasts. In the decade since, for one settlement which has dropped out a score of modern neighborhood houses, equipped as never before for their organic tasks, have been reared in American cities on foundations laid by the pioneers. Young leaders have joined their ranks. Objectives have changed and moved forward with the years. Decentralized as they are, no social agencies show greater contrasts. But the old blend of intuition and instigative energy is there. The earlier achievements have in themselves unfolded new opportunities.

Hull-House

A Rondeau of Forty Years

Through forty years you have withstood
The city's harsh, discordant mood,
Reared high amid its savage stress
Strong, sheltering walls of helpfulness,
Challenged its evil with your good
And, to the lawless and the rude,
Widespread and welcoming have stood
The portals of your friendliness
Through forty years.

And we, the nameless multitude,
Who shared, through you, this mystic food,
Life's bread and wine of kindliness
Are come, in gratitude, to bless
This House of Human Brotherhood
Through forty years!

Caroline Foulke Urie

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SUCH an anniversary affords occasion for gaging this trend, with *time* itself as a unit for measurement. For example, during the forty years of the settlement movement, we have made marked gains in overcoming preventable diseases. The settlements have played a role in this process, beginning with the early campaigns against the sweatshops, and for better housing, for nursing (as at Henry Street), for advances all along the line of improved living conditions. As result of scientific discoveries, and health measures which applied them, during these decades to which the settlement has thus contributed its early spirit of inquiry and ministration, we are lengthening the span of the effective years of human beings. We have more time. What to do with those years? How to enable grown men and women to keep abreast of their changing world? In the new epoch the settlements are helping find an answer as educational centers for grown men and women. Moreover, go to California, the one American state with a state-wide scheme for adult education, and the leaders will tell you they drew their inspiration originally from the early settlement work with immigrants.

SEWING, BY NORAH HAMILTON

The artists of Hull-House—students and teachers alike—joined in bringing out an anniversary booklet of linoleum cuts with a colored cover by Morris Topchevsky. The block cuts on page 265 are, from left to right: Painting by Mr. Topchevsky, Bowen Country Club by Charles Byron, Pottery by M. French, and Gypsy Band by William Jacobs

With child labor laws and modern schooling we are prolonging American childhood—conserving the most precious time of all—and here again the settlements have been at the fore in our movements to these ends. For one thing, we owe them the United States Children's Bureau. And again, with the new epoch, the settlement is foraging. Those prolonged years of childhood unfold talents which would have been crushed and cramped under the old conditions. The music rooms, studios, and workshops of the settlements are so many trellises up which these aptitudes may climb. Their demonstrations help promote kindred developments throughout the schools.

With the accident hazard in industry countered in the last twenty-five years by the advances in safety engineering and the spread of compensation laws, we are now taking up the hazard to all-year-round households on part-year incomes. Again the settlements are pioneering, a committee of the National Federation carrying forward during the last eighteen months our first appraisal of the human consequences of irregular employment. Neighborhood workers have long known what broken working-time and broken pay mean in terms of misery; their study will help arouse the public conscience and break through to the imagination of the business world with the realization that wage-earning-time is money and that we have been wasting it outrageously.

Nevertheless, with reduction of hours of work, with increased prosperity, we have leisure such as no people in the world has ever had, but we know less about what to do with it. The settlements have ever been a force in persuading the public to humanize the conditions of industry—to grapple with the evils of overwork. In this new epoch they are, in a special sense, harbingers of the new time. In their recreational and cultural activities they are breaking new roads for the new freedom which goes with a leisured democracy. They see this new freed time for what it is—a great lode of opportunity. They are experimenting in its joyous use.

William Bolitho, in his book, Twelve Against the Gods, has a chapter on Mahomet as the adventurer of the East. He points out that in instituting the new religion, the prophet was baffled by the fact that the Jew had the horn, the Christian the bell, to call his co-religionists to worship. So in his dilemma, he turned to his black follower who had a rich baritone voice, and hence the first muezzin. Horn and bell and muezzin—they were not only calls to worship. They marked time; people told it by them through the centuries. Even unto Chicago. I have seen a desert dance go forward for three days in a basement in Pittsburgh. No doubt Halsted Street with its polyglot population has often matched it. Our synagogues cherish the old ram's horn of the Hebrew ritual. Certain it is that our American urban centers have rung to the bells of the Christian churches of all denominations.

But in a way modern Chicago—if by that we mean the Chicago of the stockyards and the steel mills and the great manufacturing plants—grew up to the strident tones of another challenge to time and action—the whistles of industrialism, which released energies, organized great team plays of production, but have been impatient and often ruthless in their demands on household and community.

NOW we enter a new day—a day of the radio that starts us off with setting-up exercises in the morning and lays us down with bed-time stories. It is more than a contrivance—it is a symbol of applied science brought to the household as well as the factory, of telescoped distance, of swifter tempo. Its antennae spread over the housetops of Halsted Street and of every home district of Chicago; of every American city. It is the sign of the new, democratized leisure-time—with the touch of art as never before in our means for communication among men.

The settlement served its times in the gruelling years of development when America sought to humanize work. It has more of that service to perform in our half-achieved industrial civilization. Its spiritual contributions of protest and affirmation are not over. But we are on the threshold of a new time—of greater leisure, more adventurous culture—and Hull-House and the other settlements of America are here to help us to enter upon them.

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The New Indian Administration

By MARY ROSS

WHEN President Hoover placed in charge of the Indian Bureau two men whose personal integrity and political disinterestedness cannot be questioned, there was cause for rejoicing among the growing group who had become aware of that bureau's mountain of inherited abuses. In 1928-29 Senate investigators heard testimony which, at its worst, sounds like a relic of the Dark Ages—children fed on an allowance of nine cents a day, chained to their beds at night, flogged till they dropped to the ground, forced to attend "boarding schools" where the order of the day was child labor, not learning, peoples dying of tuberculosis, blinded by trachoma (see Senators and Indians, by John Collier, The Survey, January 1, 1929, page 425). Everywhere through the records permeated the unsavory odor of the pork barrel: funds and lands diverted or misappropriated, rewards in appointments at the expense of those to be served. Such sworn statements and the study of the Institute for Government Research had made it clear that the Indian Bureau might be a millstone about the neck of anyone who would assume its direction, and the appointment of Charles J. Rhoads and Henry Scattergood of Philadelphia brought to it men of a caliber that one could hardly have hoped to enlist, with experience in practical affairs and in the relief work of the American Friends in Europe, and with unquestionable humanitarian motives that impelled them to take responsibility for a difficult, perplexing, and possibly thankless task. Behind them stood a President and Secretary of the Interior known for their interest in education and human welfare.

A chief asset of the new commissioners was the survey by the Institute for Government Research, which afforded a disinterested appraisal of the whole Indian service on its administrative side. In the Senate, the Committee on Indian Affairs, under the chairmanship of Senator Frazer, has continued its inquiries from an angle sympathetic to the critics of the old order. In the House, however, the Indian committee has been headed by Representative Crampton of Michigan, who had been one of the chief defenders of the old order, and who is also a member of the important Budget Committee, the gauntlet through which appropriations have had to run. The American Indian Defense Association, of which John Collier is secretary, which was responsible for reopening the whole Indian question, offered its cooperation at the outset to the new administration, but this spring has made a sweeping indictment of what it charges has been a failure to clean house.

IT is a witness of the background against which the new commissioners began work that only now, toward the end of the first year's administration, has it been possible to obtain funds to ensure the barest physical needs of the 21,000 Indian children who are compelled to attend the government's boarding-schools. At last, in the fiscal year starting July 1, these children will have an allowance for food at the minimum subsistence level recommended by the commission which made a careful study—37.8 cents a day (see The Survey, April 15, 1930, page 69); at last there will be available to clothe each child a sum deemed sufficient for minimum standards of health and decency, $42.26 a year. Furthermore the sums appropriated in the Deficiency Bill or agreed to by House and Senate as part of the regular Appropriations Bill, will provide equipment and added personnel, such as scrubwomen, so that the children themselves may have to put in only a quarter-day instead of a half-day of the manual labor that keeps the schools and school farms running. There will be money available for school buildings, for public health personnel and hospitals to serve the adult Indian population as well as the schoolchildren. Insofar as the latter are concerned, if the funds are administered efficiently and honestly the new food allowance (as contrasted with the average of 20 cents a day per child spent in twenty-two sample schools in 1929) and the new clothing allowance (almost double the previous average of $22 a year per child) should end the actual privations of hunger and cold, the conditions which one physician, field secretary of the tuberculosis association, characterized as "slow starvation."

HERE is the straw without which bricks could not have been made, but obviously when the schools are made such that pupils can survive in them, only the most elementary step has been taken toward their ultimate aim of educating Indian children. Under the old regime it was almost premature to speak of "education" at all; but now that the attainment of minimum standards of physical existence has been made possible, the next step would seem to be a vigorous reorganization of personnel. It might not seem unreasonable, in fact, to have supposed that that would have been the first act of an executive confronting a task loaded with the mistakes, or worse, of preceding administrators. Yet the central office staff of the Indian Bureau—the officials in charge of education, industries, timber, and personnel, are hold-overs from the old regime. At the time of the Senate hearings on the food allowances in the Indian boarding-schools, despite the facts submitted by Assistant Commissioner Scattergood and his deductions that money for this and for clothing was sadly inadequate, the head of the schools released a statement to the newspapers in which he was quoted as claiming that "the average Indian child ward of the government is in more robust physical condition in point of weight than the white child," implying at least a lack of sympathy with efforts to change the *status quo*. With the exception of two excellent new appointments, one an inspector of personnel, the other a specialist in agricultural education, the central working force under whom the existing inadequacies and abuses have developed in the past, remains essentially unchanged.

What is true of the central staff is true in more vivid detail of the nerves and sinews of the Indian service, the inspectorial force, the officials at work in the schools and on the reservations. While there have been and undoubtedly are many honest and able employes in the service, yet the records of others, as sworn to in Senate hearings, leaves little

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doubt as to their unfitness to hold power over other human beings, let alone over remote and helpless people of another civilization. At the school where Indian girls were chained to their beds and beaten, the same reservation superintendent remains in office. No previous paucity of funds can explain stories of brutal "discipline" made under affidavit, and the fact that the responsible "disciplinarians" still serve in the same places or in similar posts elsewhere in the service.

IN one instance even long-standing recommendations of the bureau's own inspectorial staff have gone without action. In August, 1928, Inspector Trowbridge reported in detail to a Senate subcommittee gross mismanagement of tribal funds and property at the Klamath (Oregon) Reservation. In 1928, each Indian man, woman and child enforcedly contributed $213 out of tribal funds for agency salaries and other reservation expenses, a tax rate which would be considered intolerable in any ordinary civilian community. On the basis of this and other reports, the Senate subcommittee concluded that the conflict between the superintendent and the tribe was due to "first, an extravagant and extraordinarily inefficient administration by the superintendent, and second, to the efforts of the superintendent and certain of his subordinates to block the expression of the tribal will, to interfere with elections, and with the conduct of the tribal council and to discredit the Indians," and declared of the superintendent and finance clerk that "their retention in the Indian Service in any capacity appears to the subcommittee as a highly doubtful procedure, but their continuance at Klamath Reservation appears to the subcommittee indefensible." The present commissioners, of course, inherited the mess at Klamath; yet despite the recommendations of the inspector which were on file when they took office, subsequent communications, and a special report (from which the quotations above are taken) submitted to the Senate on February 7 of this year by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, no action of any sort, so far as is known, has yet been taken at Klamath Reservation.

THE question of personnel becomes especially pertinent in relation to the memorandum on "student control" sent to all superintendents on March 20. Following the investigations in 1928 as to the flogging of children, Commissioner Burke issued an order in January, 1929, forbidding corporal punishment. The order recently promulgated by Commissioner Rhoads, while insisting that the best discipline is always self-discipline, authorizes superintendents to discipline by "such emergency measures as may in their judgment be thought necessary," though requiring an immediate detailed report to the office for information, consideration and action, and reminding superintendents that they will be held "personally responsible." As more constructive steps the commissioners suggest conferences between older students and faculty as to a code of "desirable behavior," and the establishment, in place of the jails formerly maintained in some of the schools, of "quiet rooms" where offending students may think things over in comfort and self-respect, with access to books, drawing material or other occupation. The new order, the commissioner declares, "is in line with the general policy of decentralization of authority and responsibility. Certainly those in immediate touch with conditions and circumstances should be capable of acting more intelligently than administrative officials located a thousand miles or more distant." No specific reference is made to flogging as a disciplinary order, but the memorandum is introduced with the statement that it has been "extremely difficult to maintain satisfactory standards of school discipline" since Commissioner Burke's memorandum abolished corporal punishment (at least formally) in 1929.

The statement is made that the order was not intended to re-establish flogging. But in the light of the bureau's history, assumptions behind it would seem unduly hopeful. The superintendents now authorized to take "emergency measures" include men who have been guilty of inconceivable brutalities in the past, men whose attitude, in the finding of the Senate subcommittee as to Klamath, is "to discredit the Indian." A handful of inspectors, all but one habituated to the old methods, is their link between the remote reservations and the outer world. What guarantee is there that those immediate reports will be made to the central office; what possible chance of clairvoyance on the part of anyone to understand what happened miles away in a "quiet room" between a superintendent and an "offending" Indian child; the more so because that child has little or no articulate link with his own parents, and those parents, in turn, have no choice as to his removal from the school, little or no information, and no control of its activities. Such a ruling can be justified, if at all, only by the direst administrative necessity, and if the schools as they now are cannot be run without such a disciplinary measure, it is time for a prompt and drastic change of their personnel.

THE first months of this new administration of the Indian Bureau have been marked by the avowed policy of the commissioners to work by friendly and cooperative methods, by a genuine and disinterested effort to learn and believe the best of the old order, to conciliate the House committees charged with Indian and budgetary matters, and to build on these. They have brought results in a continuance of the rising trend of appropriation for Indian affairs which had started before Mr. Rhoads and Mr. Scattergood took office; the amount of money available for 1931 is a real and very substantial gain. Yet from the records so far available it would seem that deeper administrative questions still remain relatively untouched. The Indian Bureau is confronted with a host of highly technical problems—services for forestry, health, education, irrigation, the wide ramifications of power control, the manifold problems of welfare of thousands of persons uniquely handicapped in meeting modern American ways. The record of past administrations in inadequacies, failures, mistakes and straight malfeasance is clear. Not all the good-will in the world could smooth out the complexities with which it bristles. Yet in practically all essentials except the personal caliber of the two commissioners, the machine which produced that record remains unchanged. In many places that machine has been proved inadequate, in others frankly rotten. Now that the more adequate appropriations are in hand for the new year beginning July 1, the Congressional gauntlet run, and the way open to overcome the inhibitions of a water-logged civil service, all friends of the Indians, the commissioners themselves, and the Secretary of the Interior, will look to the coming months with hope of an administrative reorganization which will start not only the repair of these defects, but also will lay the foundations of a new order of service.

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Yardstick of Health

By C.-E. A. WINSLOW

THE Philadelphia Hospital Survey[1] was apparently undertaken in large measure in the hope that administrative reorganization might lead to a reduction in the cost of hospital service. As the survey points out, however, in its progress "a growing conviction has developed that of greater importance even than the most desirable financial economy which properly accompanies efficiency of public services, is the provision of types of care for the sick, appropriate to their needs, and equal to the best which modern medicine has to offer, available to all the people of the city according to their ability to pay, and free for those who can not bear the cost of sickness."

A survey conducted along this line under the directorship of Dr. Haven Emerson and with the collaboration of a group of distinguished specialists in the various fields covered, is naturally a contribution to social thinking in the public health field of fundamental importance. Of the volume of over 800 pages, the first two-thirds are devoted to public health services and the last third to the organized care of the sick. It is of interest to note that the cost of the survey is stated—an item of fundamental importance often omitted from such documents. It amounts to $70,000, or 3.4 cents per capita, of which about half was in the form of special contributions for the survey and half of services rendered by cooperating national and local agencies. A sound basis has been laid for making the survey effective by the setting up of admirable machinery in the form of twenty-one local committees dealing with various specific phases of the subject.

Philadelphia stands very low in comparison with other large cities in its expenditure for essential health service; and the total sum expended by all agencies for public health amounted in 1928 to only 94 cents per capita as compared with $9.11 per capita expended for the care of the sick. It is not surprising, therefore, that the appraisal of local health machinery works out at less than 74 per cent of the American Public Health Association standard, a little better than the figure for New York but substantially below the scores for Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles.

Among the most important of the broad and fundamental recommendations of the survey is the suggestion that the governmental Bureau of Health and Hospitals should be separated into two distinct bureaus with independent heads. This raises a problem of fundamental importance. In theory the closest connection between curative and preventive services would seem to be desirable but Dr. Emerson is probably right in feeling that the full responsibility of a combined service in a city the size of Philadelphia is too heavy for any one individual to bear with success.

In the new department of public health which is recommended, four additional single divisions are recommended to deal with venereal disease control, public health nursing, health information, and industrial hygiene, and it is suggested that definite steps should be taken to decentralize the work of the health department in ten districts, each having a population of approximately 200,000. In the field of volunteer agencies the most important suggestion is the setting up of a Philadelphia Health League including sections on tuberculosis, social hygiene, maternity and child health, mental hygiene, and so on, to mobilize the support of all voluntary agencies for a balanced and effective program. It is also urged that there should be created a hospital council along the lines which experience in other places has indicated as desirable.

Space forbids exhaustive discussion of detailed recommendations but it is of interest to note that the treatment of the city water supply does not yield a product meeting the standards of the United States Public Health Service and that a fundamental study of this problem is clearly indicated. Special emphasis is laid on the development of a coordinated program for control of venereal diseases and better coordination of clinic facilities, additional institutional beds, after-care and consultation for private practitioners are recommended for dealing with tuberculosis. In the field of child health it is suggested that a complete prenatal, infant, preschool and school health service should be undertaken as a demonstration in one district of the city in order to work out a more effective program in this field.

IN the newer fields of public health an excellent program of cancer control is laid down in which the city health department, the county medical society and the city chairman of the American Society for the Control of Cancer are urged to take part. A cancer institute and a cancer registry to provide for extended and coordinated research as to cause, distribution and results of treatment are recommended. For dealing with industrial diseases it is urged that the larger general hospitals should

> develop clinics to serve industrial groups not only in diagnosis and treatment of injury for accident and disease, but to provide for qualifying medical examinations before employment and periodic health examinations thereafter. Connected with this service there should be a sanitarian or hygienist, trained in industrial health problems who would inspect plants and advise as to remedies for harmful conditions of environment.

In the hospital field an improved state system of licensure is emphasized as an essential. It is suggested that no further increase should be made in the total bed capacity of the general hospitals of Philadelphia until an approximately adequate provision of beds is made for convalescent and clinic patients. It is urged too that any hospital of one hundred beds or less be merged if possible with the large general hospital and that hospitals showing a persistent degree of use as low as 70 per cent should be carefully

[1] Philadelphia Hospital and Health Survey. Conducted under the auspices of a Citizens' Survey Committee by Haven Emerson, M.D., director of survey; Sol Pincus, C.E., associate for health studies; Anna C. Phillips, associate for hospital studies. November, 1928-June, 1929. Sponsored by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Twelfth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia.
Three authors who are not specifically mentioned in the introduction but who played an important part in the collection and interpretation of the facts in their respective fields deserve particular mention in a review of this composite text, namely Miss Frances Brink, who made the study Visiting Nursing, Miss D. Dunker who made the study of Dispensaries and Miss Dorothea de Schweinitz the author of the chapter on Social Service.

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studied to determine what is wrong. The report contains an admirable discussion of the responsibility of hospital boards. The field of public health nursing in the last few years has been a remarkable development in the way of institutes for the education of board members in the principles of trusteeship and it would be a great step forward if members of hospital boards would take their responsibility with similar seriousness. Among the special needs, the improvement and coordination of hospital social work is naturally and properly emphasized. A central dental infirmary for children is one of the minor indicated needs.

The mental hygiene section of the report is less exhaustive than the importance of the subject warrants but since there is a shortage of over 2,000 beds in the institutions providing hospital and domiciliary care for mental patients it may perhaps be assumed that this fundamental question must be solved before progress along the newer lines can be anticipated.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the report has neither an index nor topical page headings. Its content is so valuable that everything should be done to make it fully available.

Dr. Emerson says in his introduction:

> The truly great medical traditions of Philadelphia in hospital construction, in the teaching of the medical sciences and arts, and in the discovery of the facts upon which health depends, have earned a favorable reputation for this great agglomeration of residence and industry.
>
> There remains the task of welding into an enduring and symmetrical structure the public and private resources of the community, to attain the ends of the modern social ambition of preventive medicine, so briefly and generously expressed by England's chief health officer, Sir George Newman, "To build a better tabernacle for the soul of man to inhabit." This is a great and worthy objective, which can only be attained by merging for a single purpose the sciences, the financial resources, and the spiritual strength of the people.

Surely there is no more important objective than this before the American people today and few contributions toward this end have been more notable than the Philadelphia Hospital and Health Survey. Dr. Emerson's Cleveland survey was, at the time it appeared, a milestone of progress and since it was published no more complete analysis of the modern public health program has been made than is here presented. The volume should prove not only a safe guide to the citizens of Philadelphia, but an inspiration to public health workers everywhere.

How Bill Denman Found His Place in the Sun

By GORDON A. DAMON

ONCE you've heard the story there's nothing very unusual about the creation of a department of construction and engineering by the Detroit Community Fund. One man's yearning for a place in the sun, literally speaking, plus another's inbred Yankee thrift is the combination that brought it about.

The story goes back a decade or so to the time when William I. Denman was chief engineer of a down-town department store and spent most of his working hours in a dark sub-basement, far below ground. There were weeks at a stretch, particularly in winter, when he scarcely ever saw the daylight. It got him in time, this underground existence. He longed for a job in the open, out in the world of men. The opportunity came in the garb of politics. He was elected to the school board in his home town, one of the northern suburbs of Detroit. It was a growing community and Denman's practical knowledge of construction and engineering problems proved a valuable asset to the board in its building program. When the board found it necessary to employ a man on full time as construction superintendent and supervisor of school property, Denman was the logical candidate. So he resigned from the board, said farewell to his basement quarters and took on the new job.

One of the members of the school board was William J. Norton, then secretary of the Detroit Community Fund. Norton is a native of Maine, which may help to explain why the Fund's administration cost has never exceeded 5 per cent of the total raised in any one year. At any rate, he kept an eye on Denman and took keen satisfaction in reading the latter's first annual report, which showed substantial savings in the operation of the schools. When the school board's building program caught up with the increase in population and Denman's duties were lightened in consequence, Norton came through with a proposal that Denman be employed on a part-time basis, giving the rest of his time to the Community Fund. The board acquiesced, and thus the Community Fund was able to establish a service that in eighteen months has resulted in a saving to its social agencies of nearly $100,000 through the elimination of non-essentials in the planning of new buildings and additions, changes in plant operation, more efficient handling of boilers, etc. As part of his program Denman has organized an engineers' club, which holds regular meetings devoted to study and practical demonstrations.

Denman's services to the agencies have proven so valuable that the Fund has found it expedient to employ him on a full-time basis. Accordingly he has resigned his position with the Ferndale Board of Education effective June 30, and henceforth will devote his time exclusively to cutting down the overhead of Detroit's charities. On one job Denman saved 1400 per cent, the record for his department to date. One of the settlement houses was about to build a garage at a cost of $750, because the entrance to the old garage was on an alley and the workers found it dangerous coming in late at night. In every other way the building was adequate. Denman looked the job over and accomplished the desired result by changing the doors from the alley side to the street side and building a driveway, at a total cost of $50.

"Bill" Denman has found his place in the sun. Yet, those years spent in the sub-basement, where no daylight ever penetrated, were not altogether barren. It was here, in his leisure moments, that Denman found time to study and work out difficult engineering problems, and this knowledge is the basis of his present success.

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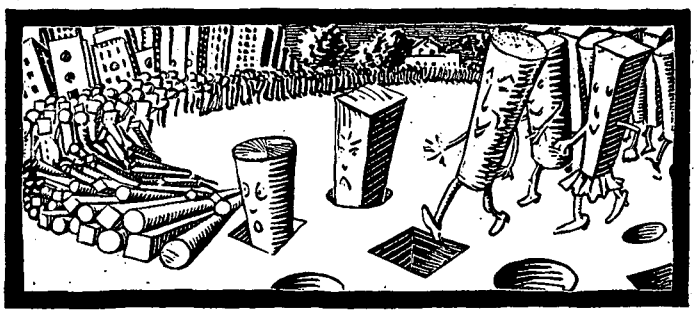

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Preventing Orphans

HOW significant the public health movement has become in averting the tragedies that make for child dependency appears in a calculation recently reported in the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Under the mortality conditions of 1920 there were in the United States about 2,060,000 white children under seventeen years of age who had lost the father only, 1,540,000 who had lost their mother only, and 330,000 who had lost both parents. Had the mortality in 1920 remained on the high level of 1901, there would have been about 400,000 additional children without living fathers, 150,000 more without mothers, and more than 100,000 additional who were completely orphaned. The outlook for 1930 is even more favorable.

Yet that ill-health, physical and mental, still complicates the great majority of family case work problems, is clear in an analysis of the March active load made by the St. Louis Provident Association at the request of its medical committee. In 1198 of the 1442 families with which the association worked that month, one or more members had a health problem serious enough to make medical care advisable or to form a permanent handicap. In the whole group there were 2,841 recognized disabilities or an average of 2.37 per family. Suspected mental deficiency was present in 17.9 per cent, diagnosed mental deficiency in 7.85 per cent; suspected mental disorders in 6.4 per cent, diagnosed psychosis or neurosis in 3.26 per cent. Malnutrition was specifically noted in nearly a quarter of the families studied; venereal disease in 17 per cent; tuberculosis in 12.8 per cent; alcoholism or frequent drunkenness in 11 per cent. The incidence of disability in two districts with only colored clients was 84.6 per cent, or 1.6 per cent higher than for the city as a whole.

When a Budget Needs a Friend

UNEMPLOYMENT in New York City, according to an estimate by Bailey B. Burritt, general director of the A. I. C. P., has probably been costing the family welfare agencies about $50,000 a week more than the sums they had budgeted for last winter and spring. His own organization will have spent at least $200,000 over its budget and others of the whole group in proportion. This sounds generous, yet Mr. Burritt declares that "social service agencies may well be humble in their approaches to any extravagant claims as to the amount of distress they may be able to cope with," for conservative estimates of the wages lost by involuntary lack of work run to some $4,500,000 weekly for New York City, quite dwarfing the $50,000 a week spent to relieve the distress unemployment has occasioned. "If we accept the thesis that at least the worst excesses of unemployment can be controlled," Mr. Burritt concludes, "then it becomes profoundly important for our civilization to organize to control them because it is evident that the social losses in times of such maladjustment are greater by far than the sum total that social service organizations can accomplish between such major disasters."

A study of the financing of social work in New York City, under the direction of Arthur J. Todd of Northwestern University, has recently been announced by the New York Welfare Council. Approximately $100,000,000 is spent annually in the city for health and welfare services—about $30,000,000 by the tax-supported departments, and $70,000,000 by the private health and welfare agencies supported by donations, income from endowments, earnings, fees paid by persons served and grants from governmental sources. The study will endeavor to show a comparison of the trends in giving in New York and other communities; a review of the present machinery for social work financing; and analyses of the extent and nature of contributions to social agencies, of the present cost of money raising, and of relations between community chest financing and community planning for social work. It will be conducted under the immediate direction of about forty business men, social agency executives, and other leading citizens who constitute the Welfare Council's committee on financing social work, with the assistance of the research committee and research bureau of the council.

Old Age Pensions in 1930

THE Third National Conference on Old Age Security, meeting in New York the last week in April, hailed 1930 as a banner year, with the actual start of a system in California in January (which brought 3578 applications in the first three months); the extension of the permissive Wisconsin law to Milwaukee County on the same date; the passage of the New York law to become effective January 1, 1931 (see The Survey, May 15, page 180); the unanimous recommendation of a pension law by the Massachusetts Committee on Pensions; and the creation of a commission to study the question in New Jersey. The Association reported interest in federal legislation in Congress. The interest in public old-age pensions, and especially that in a possible national system, has occasioned the publication of a condemnatory pamphlet by the National Manufacturers' Association, in which John E. Edgerton, president of the association, declares that these efforts are "seemingly coordinated in a sweeping program designed eventually to complete socialization" and deplores what he believes to be an excessive tax burden on industry. While approving pensions for federal and state employes, the establishment of systems by private employers, and a state system to relieve destitution in old age, the National Manufacturers' Association declares as a statement of policy that it offers "unyielding opposition to any attempt by Congress to establish a general system of public old-age pensions by itself or supplementary to the states" as an invasion of states' rights and unsound federal policy; and opposes also "adoption of any general system of public old-age pensions by any state predicated upon a declaration that arrival at a certain age with a minimum amount of property or income constitutes evidence of destitution and thereby assures a definite monetary income to such individuals." Employers are urged to study and adopt, when feasible, individual or collective private systems for old-age retirement of their employes.

A Foster Mothers' Club

A FOSTER mothers' club, in which the foster mothers themselves held the offices and led the discussion at meetings, has been tried successfully by the Children's Bureau of Canton, Ohio, as a pleasant and profitable means of group education. Each of the meetings, held monthly in the parish house of a centrally located church, included musical numbers or a brief entertainment and a round-table discussion of some special topic with the speaker as consultant. A wide range of topics considered includes such as foster home care in Ohio, goals for parents, what becomes of foster children (centered in the study made by the New York State Charities Aid Association),

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truth and falsehood, to spank or not to spank, what to tell children about sex, training children in the use of money, a young mother considers religion, adoptions, and the foster mother's job as a community service. This year by request a special fathers' meeting was included, which showed that while foster fathers had not attended the club meetings they were familiar with the program. A detailed account of the club, from which this summary is drawn, will appear in the bulletin of the Child Welfare League of America.

Volunteer Probation

FLORIDA has recently started an extensive state survey of juvenile delinquency under the direction of Charles A. Gates of the National Probation Association. One Florida town, according to the current bulletin of the state board of public welfare, has at present an unusual voluntary probation service. A year ago the justice of the peace of Leesburg asked the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs to help him to get in touch with people interested in boys, especially to help two 13-year-olds facing the reformatory for their first offense. He suggested that the boys be put on probation to some citizen who had the confidence of the court, for another chance. This was done; one boy made good and one did not. The next case, a man with a family to support, was put on probation to two ministers and made good. As a result a Probation Association has been formed with the magistrate, the two ministers, and about a dozen other interested citizens. It is guided by a simple statement of principles, and the adult or child on parole must report to his officer once a week. The boys and girls are paroled to the ministers who assign them to the others, keeping close supervision of follow-up. The work is non-denominational. Many cases never reach the court officially, but iron out their troubles informally through consultation with the members of the group.

From Legislation to Clinic

RECENTLY the Junior Committee of the American Birth Control League invited representative New York social workers to luncheon to discuss their part in making contraceptive information available to their clients. The League feels that the birth control movement is passing out of the phase where legislative activity is all-important, into that of social service organization. The present problem is to fill the gap between Mrs. Doe whose annually increasing family means a corresponding increased demand on the family society's relief budget, and the legally available contraceptive information. Mrs. Doe unguided isn't apt to find the birth control clinic, so upon the attitude of social workers depends the practical availability of such preventive relief.

The assembled social workers murmured of board members and their prejudices to which Dr. Sidney Goldstein of the Jewish Institute of Religion, replied that social workers should take the risk of telling board members of the needs of their community, even when those needs ran into board-member prejudices. "Social work," he said, "should be an extra-hazardous occupation." Bailey Burritt of the A.I.C.P. maintained that board members are as liberal about birth control as are social work staffs, if they are approached with definite data showing the need for it. However, he added that social workers should proceed slowly not to advocate contraception in cases where it was "unsuitable." The question raised in reply to this, by Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, president of the League, of what sort of case there was in which it would not be suitable for a mother to be able to limit her family in her own discretion, remained unanswered.

Courtesy, Eastchester Neighborhood Association

HEALTH

A Visit in Time Saves Nine

THAT health education can educate is apparent in satisfying measure in the check-up recently concluded by the Greater New York Committee on Health Examinations, reviewing its intensive campaign of last winter for the laity and the medical profession alike. The committee, representing the five county medical societies in Greater New York, with a total membership of 12,000 physicians, presented the need, methods, and ultimate economy of periodical health examinations through a program which included radio talks, addresses before the public and medical groups, yards of newspaper publicity and leaflets to the tune of 1,500,000 aside from thousands of posters and counter cards. A questionnaire sent out to physicians as to the results of the campaign shows a 38 per cent increase during the period in inquiries from patients about health examinations and a 25 per cent increase in the examinations actually made. The physicians were overwhelmingly in favor of continuing the campaign and have approved a budget of $30,000 for the next year's activities of the committee, including research in a standardized method of health examination, reports to the medical profession and to clinics in hospitals and health centers, and publicity for the public. The results of the past year's study and experience have been incorporated in a substantial brochure to aid medical societies and other interested groups who may be planning similar programs. Copies are being distributed to medical organizations, health foundations, welfare organizations and educational groups in this country and abroad. For further information address the Greater New York Committee on Health Examinations, 2 East 103 St., New York City.

Helping the Hard of Hearing

TWENTY years of pioneer work now lie behind the conference of the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing to be held in New York at the Hotel Roosevelt, June 16-19. From the pioneer organization, the New York League for the Hard of Hearing, there has come in that time to be a network of nearly a hundred organizations in the United States and Canada, carrying on a vigorous campaign of public education in aural hygiene, conservation of hearing, and proper educational and vocational provision for the child with impaired hearing. The work of the federation is not primarily in the field of those born deaf, but of the deafened, whose defects in hearing have developed in childhood or maturity. "It should be noted", writes Annetta W. Peck, chairman of conference arrangements, "that these people came into the world with five good senses and they have become handicapped by losing some of their hearing. In other words they have the psychology of hearing people; they started from 100 per cent; and they must not be confused with the deaf who never heard and started from zero. There will be scientific, educational and social work sessions to which all interested persons are invited; a group audiphone will make it

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possible for deafened listeners to hear. For further information address the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing, 1601-35 St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; or Annetta Peck, chairman on conference arrangements, 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Cost of Babies in Berkeley

BERKELEY, California, with an infant and maternal death-rate so low as to excite the admiration of cities elsewhere in the United States, has been conducting a study of the physical conditions surrounding maternity and infancy, since October, 1927, including social, economic and cultural factors. In The Journal of the American Medical Association (May 17, 1930, page 1561) Dr. Richard A. Bolt, now director of the Cleveland Child Health Association, summarizes a preliminary analysis of the cost of babies. This analysis includes statistics on each third birth in chronological sequence registered by the health department in 1928, and is believed to be representative for the city. Physicians' charges ran from 0 to $645, with an average of $92.12, and a modal, or most frequent, charge of $50. About 10 per cent of the patients were not charged a physician's fee, and it is not known what further number paid the amounts billed only in part or not at all. The most frequent length of stay at the county hospital was nine days, at private and semi-private hospitals, eleven days. The most common charge for hospital service in a private room was $100; in a ward, $50. Private nurses were employed largely for the first day or two, for complicated cases, or by the wealthy. The largest number of mothers who employed practical nurses paid approximately $60, while "home helps" averaged almost exactly the same amount. The total cost of obstetric service, including all these items and dressings, drugs and care of the baby when those charges appeared, averaged $213 per case, with half of the cases below $180. In exceptional cases, and especially those with complications, the cost of a baby ran as high as $1800. "Compared with the few other studies made in such detail," Dr. Bolt comments, "the average cost of obstetric service in Berkeley appears fairly reasonable."

Summer Camps and Mental Health

TO learn how summer camps may build up mental as well as physical health was the subject of a special study last summer by Sybil Foster, educational secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, and a continuing program of conferences with camp leaders during the winter months. In a number of Boy Scout and Girl Scout camps talks on mental hygiene aspects of leadership were given to directors, troop leaders and counselors, followed by opportunities for discussion of problems presented by the group. In a group of health camps similar talks were given and brief questionnaires left with the leaders on which to check traits of the children, such as hyperactivity, sensitiveness, or aggression, after two weeks and again at the end of the stay. When the situation of the child seemed serious at the close of his camp stay he was referred to a mental hygiene clinic for further study. This year the experiment will be continued and extended both in the camps themselves and with the staffs during the winter. "The camp situation," writes Miss Foster, "offers an excellent opportunity to begin the modification of behavior patterns which, if left untouched, will work out to the child's disadvantage in later years. If, however, the start made in the camp experience is to be maintained, there should be a definite carry-over into the winter program of the organization operating the camp."

Drawings courtesy St. Louis Children's Aid Society

Helpful mental hygiene hints for those who live with children are to be found in pamphlets on Habits, Sex Education, Books for Nature Study, Play and Playthings, and When Children Ask About Babies just issued by the Child Study Association, 54 West 74 St., New York, price 20 cents each or 3 for 50 cents. From the New York State Committee on Mental Hygiene, 105 East 22 St., New York, may be obtained a list of concrete popular pamphlets on many aspects at nominal prices. For a contemporary view of various professional aspects of mental hygiene consult the special supplement to The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences for May, Some Social Aspects of Mental Hygiene, edited by Frankwood E. Williams, M.D. (3624 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa., price $1.00 paper, $1.25 cloth).

Three of the Knottiest

GRANTS recently announced by the Commonwealth Fund are aimed at three of the stubbornest American public health problems. The Fund will contribute a final $100,000 toward the total amount of $3,500,000 to supply adequate clinical opportunities in the training of Negro physicians by moving the Provident Hospital in Chicago to a new location close to the University of Chicago and affiliating it with the university's medical school. An endowment of $1,000,000 for teaching and research has been given by the Rockefeller Foundation; while nearly $2,500,000 for housing, equipment and maintenance has been provided by the Hubert Foundation, the Rosenwald Fund, Julius Rosenwald and other donors, including many generous gifts from Negro citizens.

Rural health, as thorny a problem as Negro health, will be served through a grant by the Commonwealth Fund of $43,450 toward placing a public health nurse in each of seventeen counties in New Mexico, which has one of the highest infant death-rates in the country. The rest of the budget of $59,100 will be supplied by county and state. A third American liability, the high maternal deathrate, will be studied during the next three years in New York by the New York Academy of Medicine in cooperation with the New York City Department of Health. The Commonwealth Fund has provided $47,000 to underwrite the study.

Public Health on Broadway

ELECTRIC lights tripping about the news bulletin on the New York Times Building announced the winners in the International Chamber Health Conservation Contest of American cities. In class 1, cities of more than 500,000 population, the award went to Milwaukee, with honorable mention to Detroit, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Brooklyn and Buffalo. In the four other classes, by size of population, firsts were won by Syracuse, N. Y.; East Orange, N. J.; White Plains, N. Y.; and Sidney, Ohio, respectively, while honorable mentions spattered the map with New Haven; Rochester, N. Y.; Cincinnati; Yonkers; Albany; Rockford, Ill.; Racine; Pasadena; Harrisburg, Pa.; Greensboro, N. C.; Cumberland, Md.; Alhambra, Cal.; Aurora, Ill.; Durham, N. C.; Santa Ana, Cal.; La Salle, Ill.; South Orange, N. J.; Eureka, Kan.; Palo Alto, Cal.; and Natchitoches, La. More than 140 cities are already participants in the 1930 contest, now under way, while consultant service to cities, already begun, is to be rendered in order of enrolment.

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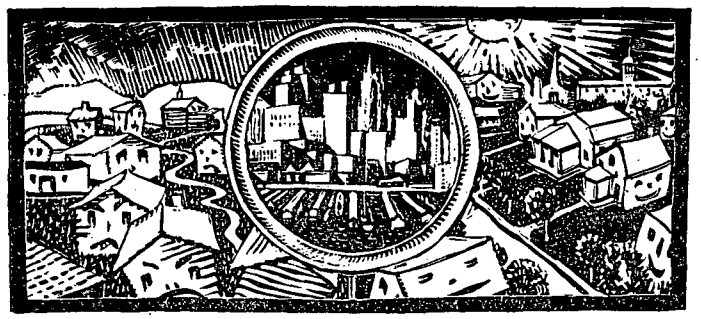


COMMUNITIES

New Jersey Leads

BY a recent act of the legislature, the State of New Jersey now has the finest planning enabling legislation in the United States. Drawn along the general lines of the model city planning enabling act drafted by the Department of Commerce under the direction of then Secretary Hoover, and embodying all of the best features of the New York law—considered the "model" law previous to the passage of the New Jersey legislation—the New Jersey measure represents a great improvement over all its predecessors. By the provisions of Chapter 235 of the law of 1930, every city, borough, town and village in the state is not only given the right to make plans and recommendations for the development of its territory, but also the power actually to enforce a plan once adopted. Furthermore, the planning board is empowered, in addition to making a plan for a specific community, to study adjacent territory as well, if such action is deemed necessary for intelligent planning. A planning board, too, may act as a zoning commission, having all authority usually given to such a commission, delegated to it. An especially interesting feature of the New Jersey law provides for the appointment by the mayor of a citizens' advisory committee representative of the civic organizations of the community. The actual adoption of planning projects being dependent in the last analysis on the backing of the public, the existence of such a committee should go far toward creating a favorable and active public opinion. The inclusion of this clause alone would make the New Jersey law mark an epoch in planning legislation. Although the governing body can always change the official map, it first has to give the planning board an opportunity to report on the change; then a public hearing must be held, and finally a two-thirds vote of the membership of the governing body is necessary for veto. Impossible as it is to give all the terms of the New Jersey law here, suffice it to say that eminent authorities agree that New Jersey stands at the head of the half dozen states that have passed similar legislation.

Protect the Humble Pedestrian

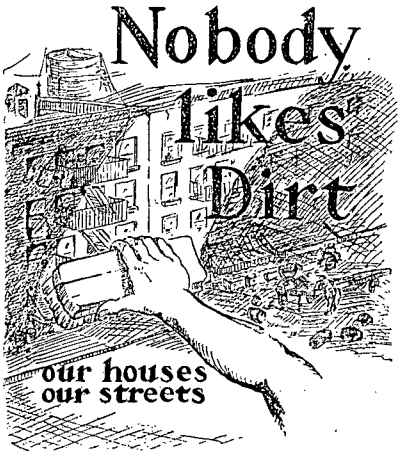
LITTLE Maxine Fletcher, 8 years old, was killed by a motor truck on Division Road trunk line, south of Grand Rapids, Friday. She was walking on the highway, because there was no other place for her to walk, excepting in the deep snow of the road shoulder. Her twin brother, who survived Friday's accident, will have to walk on that same pavement when he returns to school, as will other children of the neighborhood. That pavement is traversed by motor cars moving at high speed. Even if the drivers of such cars exercise great care, they cannot prevent children from dodging suddenly across the road in front of them, as it is said little Maxine did.

Thus a significant editorial in the Michigan Herald of Grand Rapids. Walking in this automobile age in any populated region is a nerve-wracking—not to say a dangerous—pastime for children and adults alike, especially in rural areas where traffic highways provide the only connecting roads between towns and villages. Over 30,000 pedestrians are killed annually by automobiles, the great majority needlessly, in the United States, because of the lack of footpaths. To combat this dangerous and remediable situation, the American Society for Municipal Improvements, the American Civic Association, cooperating with chambers of commerce and state and county engineers, are organizing an aggressive campaign to pass enabling legislation to provide for the construction by state authorities of sidewalks paralleling rural highways, particularly in thickly settled sections outside of cities. An analysis made under the direction of George C. Warren, chairman of the committee on highway sidewalks of the American Society for Municipal Improvements, reveals the fact that in but seven cases are states legally empowered to make expenditures for this purpose. And with a single exception such provision applies solely to sidewalks along bridges, West Virginia alone unqualifiedly having power to construct sidewalks wherever the public safety demands it.

The loss in money—in lives, in hospital bills, in wages—from the death of the thousands of pedestrians annually killed, is estimated at $500,000,000. To this must be added the great loss through accidents that are not fatal. As a member of the American Civic Association aptly phrased it, since nature will continue to produce the human species with feet rather than rubber tires, sidewalks cannot yet be abolished.

"Nobody Likes Dirt"

WITH warm weather at hand, dirty city streets grow unbearable and we wonder afresh, as we escape to the country, if something can't be done about cities. The sponsors of a clean-up demonstration on the Lower East Side of New York City, claim that "it has proved without question, that *a great deal more can be done than is being done,* on the part of every single agent, from the individual tenant and school child to the landlords, civic organizations, and city departments." The demonstration was planned and carried out not as an oasic "clean-up week" in a dirty year, but as a try-out of methods which could be used the year around in any section of New York or of any other city. The plan was sponsored by the Lower East Side Community Council in cooperation with settlements, city departments, and others having a stake in the East Side. The district between Madison and Cherry and Rutgers and Jefferson Streets, including both sides of the street, was chosen, and the demonstration was made from March 17 to 31. Besides the publicity work done by the schools, the League of Women Voters and the Committee of Twenty of the New York Academy of Medicine (the accompanying drawing is from the cover of a pamphlet in Yiddish and English), the Tenement House and Market Departments of the city made special inspections of houses and push-carts, and the Sanitation Department reorganized its schedule for the collection of refuse, street flushing, etc., and supplied additional receptacles for refuse in the area. Volunteers from various social agencies visited the individual apartments in the area to urge inside clean-up. The conclusions of the committee are as follows:



Tenants on the whole are clean and want to keep clean.

Landlords on the whole do not provide adequate number of cans for garbage and ashes.

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Perfect clean-up can never be effective until people have a minimum standard to live in. Individual landlords, due to loss of tenants, cannot afford extensive alterations and remodeling. Merger and organization of large areas seem desirable, and this is difficult due to a large amount of absentee ownership.

Even though the new houses will be the keynote in the permanent clean-up of the Lower East Side, there is much that can and should be done in emphasizing other phases of clean-up, and it is a helpless and futile psychology to neglect all coordinated human effort because we do not have ideal houses.

The County Unit

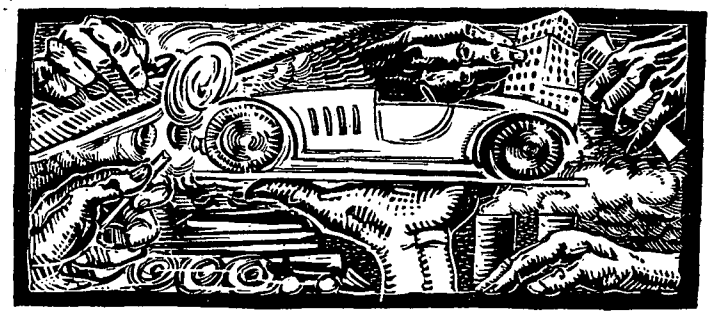
THE part the county plays as a legislative and political division in many ways and in many localities is being taken advantage of by planners and planning commissions the country over. According to the Planning Foundation of America, which has been making a survey of the subject, the future progress of planning depends on an intelligent approach to the problem via the county unit. The New York Regional Plan, embracing twenty-two counties, has just announced that the county will be the unit of its permanent regional organization. The regions including Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Santa Barbara county, California; Hamilton and Lucas counties, Ohio, with Cincinnati and Toledo as the respective centers; Monroe, Onandago, Westchester, Putnam and Suffolk counties in New York; the lake counties and Lake Ontario county in the western part of the state; Niagara Frontier county including Buffalo and Niagara Falls; Mercer, Middlesex, Passaic and Fairfield counties in New Jersey; Alleghany county around the city of Pittsburgh; Glynn county, Georgia; King county, Washington, in which Seattle is located—each of these counties is being planned as a regional unit.

All of which means that in cases where more than one municipality is concerned, the county provides an already existing legal and political instrument whereby planning activities can be put over with greater facility. And indeed what city is a desert island unaffected by its neighbors' acts and attitudes? Hence, wise city planning implies county planning.

Ten Years of a Community Fund

THE first decade of the financial history of the Cleveland Community Fund has been summarized by Kenneth Sturges, its general manager, in a 16-page report just published. The report is illustrated by seven graphic charts, showing ten-year comparisons in both percentages and dollars with campaign results, pledge payments, annual surplus, interest earnings, disbursements, and overhead costs. Total annual receipts of local welfare agencies supported through the fund are also charted, earnings, endowment income, miscellaneous receipts, and fund appropriations being separately shown. Rather than a complete presentation of financial data on the Community Fund and its member agencies, Mr. Sturges has selected that which his experience has shown him will answer typical questions asked by contributors and by other chests.

The publication shows that total annual receipts of fund member agencies in Greater Cleveland grew from about $6,900,000 in 1920 to almost $11,000,000 in 1929. Of this growth, increase in fund appropriations represented almost $1,400,000; increase in agency earnings, $1,770,000; and increase in endowment and miscellaneous income, $930,000. (The last item tends to rebut the claim sometimes heard that endowment bequests for welfare purposes are discouraged by a community fund.) The earned income of welfare agencies identified with the fund approximates 48 per cent of their total receipts; from endowment and miscellaneous sources, 16 per cent; and fund appropriations, at least in 1929, were just under 36 per cent. Hospitals and the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. account for 90 per cent of earned and 60 per cent of endowment and miscellaneous income.



INDUSTRY

Pequot Plans for Steady Work

A PLAN worked out by employes and management to improve factory efficiency as a means of stabilizing employment has been announced by the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills of Salem, Massachusetts, makers of Pequot sheeting (see The Survey, January 15, page 466). The mills employ about 2,000 men and women. The new "labor extension system" was devised through detailed study of the mill's operation, undertaken by representatives of management and of the United Textile Workers' local, and carried out under the direction of Francis Goodell, an outside engineer and textile expert who was called in for that purpose. Methods by which output per worker could be increased were devised. In addition to increasing production and providing for higher wages, the plan makes it possible to relieve skilled workers of work that can be performed by unskilled labor. The scheme means the gradual lessening of the number of employes as the efficiency measures go into effect, but those who retain their jobs will be relatively sure of steady employment. Workers taken on during the last months have been informed that their jobs may be temporary. The new plan is not expected to affect workers who have been with the mills a year or more. The technical study on which the plan is based extended over 15 months. With the cooperation of the workers, a detailed investigation of the amount of machinery that could be handled by each skilled worker was made. Studies were also made of ways to eliminate breakage and improve working conditions.

Peace in Philadelphia

DURING the past winter the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have successfully and peacefully organized the notoriously open-shop Philadelphia market (see The Survey, December 1, page 261). Since the signing of the agreements the union has cooperated with management in working out programs for increasing the efficiency and output of the individual shops and of the market. Now Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, announces that the impartial arbitration machinery which has functioned satisfactorily for some years in other large clothing markets, has been extended to the Philadelphia market. In announcing the arrangement entered into with the leading clothing manufacturers in Philadelphia, Mr. Hillman said:

"The acceptance by Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia of the impartial chairmanship for that market is evidence that men of social vision in the United States recognize the vital importance of the Impartial Arbitration Machinery plan in civilizing the relation between employers and those who perform the daily tasks of industry.

"This plan aims to minimize the friction that is always a potential factor in disturbing the relations between employer and employe. In place of allowing differences to accumulate to a point where a wasteful explosion takes place, the differences are settled as they arise.

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"The Philadelphia market will have the advantage of the great body of experience accumulated through the working of this Impartial Machinery in other markets. Both the Amalgamated and the clothing manufacturers have, indeed, been fortunate in the character and ability of those citizens in high place whose efforts they have been able to enlist to the point of direct service in furthering this plan."

Store Hours of Work

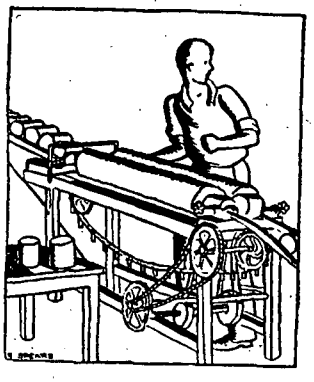
THE 48-hour bill for mercantile establishments recently signed by Governor Roosevelt of New York, provides a half-holiday for women employes if they work overtime during the week. Under the so-called 48-hour law passed in 1927, stores are allowed 78 hours overtime during the year. In the new law, the extra fatigue of the woman who must work late is recognized and an attempt made to give her recompense in kind for the hardship of longer hours.

Labor department officials, struggling with the problem of enforcement under the 1927 law, have found that because of the peculiar structure of the law and because of the overtime permitted, it in reality did not secure a 48-hour week to women workers in factories or mercantile establishments. It applies to individuals in the stores rather than to stores as units, thus greatly increasing the difficulty and the expense of enforcement by the state. Senator Knight, however, has promised to have a bill drafted in conference with employers and organizations interested in remedying this defect, in the next legislature.

Commenting on the new hour law for mercantile establishments, Mary Dewson, president of the New York Consumers' League, points out that the public has been educated during the past 35 years and no longer expects stores to keep open from 8 A. M. till ten or eleven o'clock at night. The public accepts and accommodates its buying habits to present day hours from 9 to 5 or from 9:30 to 5:30. The bill which was recently signed requires no changes in the shopping hours, Miss Dewson states, but will require good management in the work that goes on behind the scenes in the stores lest the liberal allowance of overtime which was permitted in 1927 be abused.

Young Workers in Georgia

THE industrial hazards faced by young workers in a southern state, and the results in terms of permanent and temporary injury and inadequate compensation based on children's meager wages, are set forth in a bulletin, Youth in Danger, published by the National Consumers' League, in cooperation with the Industrial Commission of Georgia. The inquiry was carried out under the direction of Marguerite Marsh, research secretary for the league. The bulletin is based on reports to the industrial commission for 1927 and 1928. Under the Georgia Child Labor Law, employment of children under 14 "in or about any mill, factory, laundry, manufacturing establishment, workshop" is forbidden, and children 14 to 16 must have permits for such employment. During the period included in this study, 20 children under 14 years of age were injured; eleven children 14 and 15 years of age were permanently and 119 temporarily incapacitated; among workers 16 and 17 years of age, 8 were killed, 42 permanently disabled and 477 temporarily disabled. The disabled employe in Georgia receives 50 per cent of his wages, with a minimum of $4 and a maximum of $15. Of the 669 youths under 18 years of age injured in the two-year period, 28 per cent received, because of their low wages, the minimum of $4 and 51 per cent from $4 to $7. The recommendations, based on this study, include exclusion of children under 14 from employment outside the home. For children 14 to 16, work permits should be required for any sort of gainful employment outside the home, including part-time and vacation work. Accidents due to over-fatigue should be cut down through the establishment of an 8-hour day, a 48-hour week and no night work for minors under 18. Compensation should be increased from a half to two thirds of the weekly wage, and, for permanent injuries, a minor's compensation should be based on his estimated earning power if uninjured at 21 years of age. Children 16 to 18 years of age should be excluded from occupations shown to be extra-hazardous.



Night Work in the Mills

ABOLITION of night work for women in Southern mills is being urged as necessary both from the business and the social point of view. The industrial committee of the North Carolina Conference of Social Work, of which Kemp P. Battle, a mill owner, is chairman, presented a plan for improving mill conditions which was adopted at the recent meeting of the conference. The committee is made up of three manufacturers, two college professors, the president of the State Federation of Labor, the president of the League of Women Voters, and a lawyer. The plan includes a comprehensive survey of working conditions in the state, reduction of the working week from 60 to 55 hours, the elimination of child labor, and the gradual abandonment of night work for women. Night work for women was declared to be the heart of the North Carolina textile problem, and it was decided that the conference should work toward remedial legislation to be introduced not later than 1933.

At the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston, Eben E. Whitman, vice-president of the William Whitman Company which has textile interests in both the northern and southern areas, proposed a voluntary agreement among the mills abolishing night work for women and children. The agreement would become effective after being signed by 76 per cent of the industry. Night work, under the proposed agreement would be defined as a period of not less than 11 consecutive hours including the period from 10 P. M. to 5 A. M. The provisions regarding children would apply to all under 18 years of age.

What Girls Live On—and How

AN attempt to answer this question has been made by the Consumers' League of Cincinnati through personal interviews with a group of 100 wage-earning girls and women. The girls, who reported earnings of $10 to $25 a week, were mostly in their twenties, though the age range was from 17 to 55. For nearly 30 per cent of the group studied, the median weekly expenditure was $13.06. The report points out that a girl trying to maintain herself on $13 a week is compelled to sacrifice in some direction a healthful and self-respecting living standard. She "is a liability rather than an asset to the community. . . . If laid off from work for any cause whatever, she has no reserve to fall back upon while looking for another job. Even if steadily employed, it is impossible for her to set aside a sufficient amount to cover doctor's bills. . . . Nor can she save enough to provide herself with adequate protection through insurance against sickness, disability, or old age. Under normal conditions she contributes little, in the economic sense, to the wealth of the community. If she is overtaken by illness, accident, or unemployment she speedily becomes a social burden." To maintain a minimum standard of health and self-respect, the league holds that a budget of $17.50 a week is necessary for a self-supporting girl in Cincinnati in 1930.

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EDUCATION

For Academic Freedom

A PRACTICAL plan "to achieve the right of unhampered thinking and research for the teacher" is suggested in a recent paper by Professor L. L. Thurstone of the University of Chicago in the Journal of Higher Education, reprints of which are available. Professor Thurstone was a member of the committee of the American Association of University Professors that recently reported on the action of the University of Missouri trustees in dismissing two faculty members for distributing among the students a questionnaire dealing with matters of marriage and family life (see The Survey, March 15, page 718). Specifically, the plan applies familiar trade union techniques to the college situation. Professor Thurstone suggests that the Association of University Professors prepare and maintain a list of accredited colleges—institutions of acceptable academic rank, defined to include "professional competence of the staff, collegiate level of instruction and, lastly, freedom of scholarly and scientific inquiry." If an investigating committee of the Association decides at any time that a college has fallen below these standards, it would be dropped from the list. Membership in the Association, Professor Thurstone holds, should be limited to those who at the time of application are teaching in one of the "white list" institutions. If a member of the Association accepts a position in an institution not on the list, he automatically forfeits his membership in the Association. Various scholarly and scientific societies should be invited to adopt similar rules governing their membership. In discussing his scheme, Professor Thurstone points out:

> The plan is intended to meet the situation when college teachers are dismissed because their teaching or research conflicts with religious superstition and prejudice against methods of arriving at factual truth. The author has tried to keep in mind that militant aggression will not be tolerated by the teaching profession and that college teachers as a rule do not care to invite an open break between themselves and the trustees of their colleges.

So far the plan has not been acted upon by the Association of University Professors.

Radio as Education

TO emphasize and develop educational radio broadcasting, a National Advisory Council on Radio in Education has been organized, with headquarters in New York. The work of the council, made up of "fifty representative citizens interested in education," will be carried out through a series of local and regional councils and through an advisory and information service to be supplied to the chain, independent, and university and college broadcasting stations. Levering Tyson of Columbia University has been made director. The plan has the cooperation of the radio industry and of the Advisory Committee on Education by Radio appointed by the Secretary of the Interior some months ago. The council will gather available material on educational broadcasting, make plans for and encourage this type of radio program and act as a clearing house of information.

A comprehensive account of going experiments in the use of the radio as an educational agency is available in the new edition of Radio in Education, published by the Payne Fund (One Madison Avenue, New York. Price, $1.00). This handbook includes a full discussion of the Ohio School of the Air, organized by the Ohio State Department of Education in the fall of 1928, and briefer mention of similar experiments in a dozen other communities.

Libraries Lend a Hand

HOW a new adult education agency—the discussion group—has "jes' growed," like Topsy, in the libraries of various communities, is reported in a recent issue of Adult Education and the Library published quarterly by the American Library Association (520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago. Price, 25 cents). Two types of discussion groups have developed, Elta Lenart of the A. L. A. Adult Education Office reports, "that in which members of similar tastes pool their reading to increase the common stock of knowledge, and that in which people with radical differences of outlook gather to check their prejudices by facts, logic and friendship." In Long Beach, California, the library cooperated with the night school in carrying on a discussion group on "American life as it is portrayed in books." The night school furnished a leader and some of the publicity, the library prepared outlines, made lists, and did the administrative work. The group met for two hours on alternate Thursdays during the school year, and most members of the group read one fiction and one non-fiction book for each meeting. Miss Lenart reports,

> At the regular meetings the leader would discuss the subject briefly and call on some member of the group for a short review of a book he had read. Then other members were asked to add details or criticism. The leader made a special point of calling on the timid members to take part; after a number of meetings it was found that these had lost their shyness and were contributing much to the discussion.

The registration for the course was 79, and attendance ranged from 32 to 86. The average book circulation for each meeting was over 160.

The Minneapolis Public Library experimented last February with a public book review meeting, conducted by the library staff, at which staff members reviewed current books and called for open discussion afterwards. A similar book review plan has been carried out for several years by the Toronto Public Library. In Toronto, members of the group give the book reviews, which are later discussed by the entire membership.

At least six branches of the New York City Public Library system have followed the lead of the Muhlenberg branch in cooperating with the People's Institute in discussion groups. Writers or artists with ideas they wish to develop are chosen as leaders, and these ideas are "exposed to the merciless sharpshooting of critical adults from the battlements of personal experience and collateral reading." In this way leader and group have worked out a number of reading courses which were later published.

Progress at Fisk

HOW Fisk, the Negro university at Nashville, Tennessee, has moved from a college with highschool and primary grades to a first-class college giving graduate courses, is part of the stirring story told in a recent bulletin outlining the growth of the institution over the past 15 years. The total enrolment has remained at about 500, but, this survey makes clear, "the students' maturity, ability to pay and quality of educational effort have steadily increased." Thus, in 1914 income from students was $14,600; in 1929, $67,600. In 1914, 69 per cent of the students were enrolled in the elementary and high-

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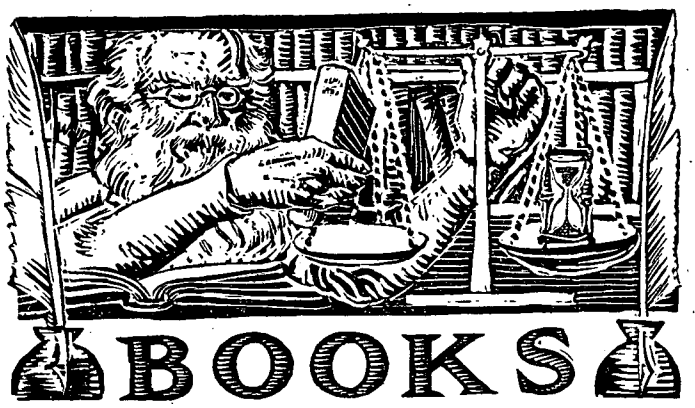
school departments. This proportion steadily decreased over the next ten years. In 1925, the elementary school was discontinued and two years later the preparatory department was closed. Last year, 87 per cent of the students were carrying full college work, 11 per cent had advanced standing, and 2 per cent were graduate students. Faculty standing has risen almost as sharply. In 1914 none of the 23 faculty members had done post-graduate study, only 2 had their doctor's degree, 4 their master's degree and 4 had no degree at all. Last year, every member of the faculty of 39 was a college graduate, 10 had done post-doctorate study, 6 more held doctors' degrees, and 15 had taken masters' degrees. One of the most interesting sections of this survey is the list of "prominent graduates" and the work they are doing as educators, musicians, scientists and inventors, physicians, pharmacists, business men, lawyers, ministers, social workers and journalists.

Overseas Relationships

THE affiliation between the Progressive Education Association of America and the New Education Fellowship, announced at the recent Washington conference of the association, is explained more fully in a statement recently issued by Clare Soper, international secretary of the Fellowship. The new relationship between these two "new school" groups has been worked out, Miss Soper states, "for those teachers and parents who are conscious of the diverse sources of educational progress and who are desirous of being informed of educational research and experiment in all parts of the world." The fellowship has bureaus and sections in 28 countries, "and links together all those who, in all countries are seeking to adapt education to modern life." Every two years an international conference on "new" education is held, that at Elsinore last year drawing 2,000 educators from 43 countries. A joint membership in the two organizations is now available.

Reforming the Entrance Exams

AS a step toward banishing the college entrance bugaboo and making the test of a student's preparedness for college serve some constructive purpose, Professor Nathaniel Wright Stevenson of Scripps College, Claremont, California, has made an analysis of history study and examinations. Published as one of the Scripps College Bulletins during the past school year, his suggestions are valuable for all those who "view with alarm" the nerve strain and wasted energy of the usual college entrance examination. Professor Stevenson first analyzes the study of history in secondary schools and submits that the school girl when she presents herself for admission to college should have mastered at least five things: training in memory to make her capable of continuous work with a fairly numerous group of facts; "enough power of organized imagination to project herself into conditions relatively simple but which she has not experienced, and make them real to her consciousness"; the ability to read intelligently; the habit of verification; skill in quickly and effectively using a minimum library. With these considerations in mind, Professor Stevenson suggests this scheme for a reformed entrance examination paper: a group of very brief fact questions; some sort of more comprehensive question to show that the applicant had really grasped the idea that events have causes, that all significant events have several causes, of how these events combine to produce a result; a biographical essay containing several false statements might be given the applicant, who would have free access to the group of reference books she used in secondary school, and be required by marginal notes to document the essay and expose its errors; before the examination, the student would submit an original essay on any subject that pleased her, and the final question, based on this essay, would show whether she had really assimilated its contents or was merely parrotting her reading.



From the Life

SPIDER WEB, *by Marjorie Worthington. Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith. 263 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE Mendelsohns lived in White Harlem, where Mount Morris park meant marble tops and black walnut in brownstone houses belonging to German-American families. It was a smug little row, made secure by success in trade. Only one house stood apart, that of Hedwig Mendelsohn, a widow grown rich in the wholesale and retail millinery business, a woman who ruled her large family like a colossal despot, whose blunt vulgarity made her an object of dislike in the neighborhood. Her children she despised—"seven sons borne without any of this fuss"—lacked her hard and ruthless strength; her daughters she turned into drudges until she married them off (never an old maid in her family!) and later, bedridden for life, a mountain of implacable flesh, she forced them all to kneel to her until her death.

Max, her son-in-law, a sensitive and bewildered little Russian student who gave up his dream of becoming a doctor when he fell into the spider's toils to find himself married to the drab daughter Dora, eventually through trial and error succeeded Hedwig Mendelsohn in the business. It is about Max, his ideals insulted, his love for music and poetry scoffed at, his struggles to keep above the mire of their crassness, that the story centers. In the end life forced them all to share the same mess of pottage, while Max resigned his soul to gain them a West End Avenue apartment, a limousine, and all the perquisites made essential by their greed. Harried and nagged at, alternately derided and constantly worried, a victim to a sense of duty, made to serve a sordid and thankless lot, he still has moments of vision beyond his own defeat, and in those moments the quality of Max Bidkof is not found wanting.

Marjorie Worthington describes with fidelity and accuracy the age-old conflict waged between idealism and materialism, lived out in secret in a house divided against itself. In quiet and simple prose well adapted to the theme and the people portrayed, she spins the shoddy threads of their lives bound to that monstrous old Hedwig, a species of teutonic tarantula, swollen with venom yet wholly plausible and convincing. Aside from the interest of the story built up with careful, small strokes this novel reflects faithfully a world familiar in its homely realism.

HALLE SCHAFFNER

Crime in Capsule

CRIMINOLOGY, *by Horace Wyndham. Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith. 105 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS is a capsule book. It attempts to put within the compass of about one hundred pages the gist of all that is known about the treatment of crime. It has the merit which some such attempts lack, but necessarily suffers from the condensation. Mr. Wyndham reviews swiftly the historic development from Beccaria to Lombroso, so swiftly in fact that he does not always do justice to the authors. Thus, after reviewing Lombroso's original position on the born criminal, he goes on to say that Ferri and Garafalo supplemented Lombroso's theory by emphasizing the social factors, then indicates that Bonger lays major emphasis on the economic, winds up by

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saying that Tarde believes crime is explained by a "psychic impulse," and then exclaims "when experts differ, who shall agree." He fails to point out that each of these men made a contribution to a complete theory of criminality. With like looseness he remarks that, "America came somewhat late into this field of research" but "she has gone farthest in it." In substantiation of this statement he cites the publication by the Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology of the books in the Modern Criminal Science Series, all of them translations of European books. Is that research? Moreover, his chapter of Theories of Punishment suffers from the fact that he does not deal with theories entirely, but also with methods of punishment. The sketchiness of all his chapters is the most serious fault.

On the other hand, the book has the merit of being correct on its facts for the most part. Also its point of view is modern, taking account of the present-day emphasis on the part played by insanity in the making of the criminal. However, he says nothing about the influence of mental deficiency, except for a general reference to "mentality" in connection with juvenile criminality. The author stresses the enlightenment which has come with the advance of modern medicine and insists on the individualization of treatment. His discussion, inadequate as it is, paints an optimistic picture of the present machinery of justice in England. He says, "It may fairly be said that in England the existing machinery for establishing the guilt or innocence of an accused person is thoroughly effective." Mr. Fenner Brockway, a fellow countryman of the author, does not seem to think so as indicated in his recent A New Way with Crime.

On the whole it may fairly be said that the book, although not an important one in the literature of criminology, may serve a good purpose if it creates an appetite to learn more. It attempts, however, to serve a full meal in a tablet, a questionable expedient for a hungry man; a nuisance for one well fed.

University of Wisconsin J. L. GILLIN

The New Buying

HAND-TO-MOUTH BUYING, *by Leverett S. Lyon. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. 477 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. LYON has here presented the first intensive study of the trend away from large orders to hand-to-mouth buying. He concludes that this is a tendency which is likely to remain as a permanent feature of American business methods and sees no reason to view this development with alarm. The great value of the book will be to help all concerned to realize that here is a permanent situation which has to be coped with by modifications in present buying and selling methods. Although over four hundred pages in length, the reader can easily find the salient information he needs in the last fifty pages.

New York City ORDWAY TEAD

Carson College Nursery School

CHILDREN ARE LIKE THAT, *by Madeline Dixon. John Day. 206 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MISS DIXON has chosen a delightfully challenging title for her book of observations on the way in which a small group of very little children lived and grew in a Nursery School at Carson College. She herself states that the aim of the book is to give a panorama of child-life, taken by adults who have merely looked on unobtrusively, and who now wish to share with others the beauty of this many-sided picture.

To the reader who appreciates the gossamer texture of a little child's unfolding life, the exquisite sensitiveness with which Miss Dixon has fulfilled her aim is evident. But luckily for the reader who, in the enthusiasm aroused by this panorama of childhood, wants also to understand *why* and *when* "children are like that," Miss Dixon's further statement that her book does not contain adult deductions, is not literally true. For, tucked away between the lines of this prose poem, are short, cogent paragraphs which contain the very essence of Miss Dixon's own deductions as to many concrete factors which actually *do* make it possible for these little children to live lives of such complete joy and fulfilment that we adults, viewing them through Miss Dixon's sensitized eyes and ears, hold our breath in appreciation of their beauty and simple directness.

Thus, whether the reader is interested in the world of childhood from an aesthetic or a pragmatic point-of-view, this book will furnish him with abundant satisfaction. EDITH DAY

New York City

The Human Side of Labor

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY, *edited by Charles S. Myers, M.D. Henry Holt. 252 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY is one of the volumes in the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge series. The introduction is written by Dr. Myers and the remaining chapters, excepting one, are written by the members of the staff of the British National Institute of Industrial Psychology, and each chapter by a different author.

Obviously, in a book of this size it would not be possible to delve very deeply into fundamental principles or to elaborate methods and techniques. Usually in a book which is a compilation of various authors there is a great deal of overlapping and repetition but Industrial Psychology seems to be very well organized. Its aim, as stated by Dr. Myers in the introduction, is well worth careful consideration.

> Its aim is to discover the best possible human conditions in occupational work, whether they relate to the best choice of a vocation, the selection of the most suitable workers, the most effective means of avoiding fatigue and boredom, the study and provision of the most valuable incentives to work, the causes of and remedies for irritation, discontent and unrest, the best methods of work and training, the reduction of needless effort and strain due to bad movements and postures, inadequate illumination, ventilation and temperature, ill-considered arrangements of material, or defective routing, layout, or organization.

The book is designed more for the general reader than for the specialist. It is written in a readable style and anyone interested in knowing something of what psychology can do particularly as applied to factory problems will find the book both interesting and helpful.

The subject matter leans rather heavily to the more detailed and technical problems of industry, such as fatigue, accident prevention, ease and speed of work, and so on, rather than the broader problems of management involving policies, incentives and handling men. The chapters on Work and Environment, Work and Rest, Ease and Speed of Work, Unproductive Working Time and Industrial Accidents seem to me to be the best. The chapter on Industrial Psychology and Agriculture is suggestive.

The book sketches the general principles and certain phases of the application of psychology in a readable and concise style. It is very definitely a real contribution to the literature of the field. NEWMAN L. HOOPINGARNER

New York University

Psychology for Lay Children

MASTER OF MY FATE, *by Herschel P. Manuel. Century. 329 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IT'S a hard job to write about anything so technical and complicated as the human being and his psychobiological reactions in terms that relatively uneducated laymen, perhaps I should say lay children, can understand. This is a book written, as the author frankly states, for young men and young women. The style of the book indicates that he must have had in mind very young men and very young women. For although it purports to be a book to assist in the development of personality and behavior, it goes into detail as to the frequency and reasons

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for the bath, the technique of the hand-shake, the undesirability of smacking the lips and blowing through the teeth, and the inelegance of slang. The author says some very wise and true things: for example, "One does not have a personality, one is a personality," and again: "Teachers are manipulators of stimuli." But most of what he has to say is rather too obvious, and it is made painfully and ridiculously so by an unfortunate selection of center heads. Consider such platitudes as these: "Adopt a style suited to yourself." "Be careful how you touch someone else." "Men and women can be friends." "There is safety in numbers."

In short, the author has greatly oversimplified the presentation of his topic; in spite of the very brave title, he has written mostly about etiquette and manners. It may be all right for some readers, but I can't imagine who they would be.

Menninger Clinic, Topeka KARL A. MENNINGER, M.D.

A Bridge at the Border

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY, *by Clark Wissler. Henry Holt. 392 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE author of this textbook is professor of anthropology in the Institute of Human Relations at Yale. It is wise, indeed, that such a venture in social research should have on its staff an anthropologist, and perhaps none is better qualified to hold that place than Wissler. As for subject matter, there is little that we would not find in any of the more recent texts in the field. But the presentation is different. All along one feels that Wissler is measuring the data of social anthropology against the present problems of family and community life. Heretofore the sociologists have been busy bridging the gap between anthropology and the other social sciences. Here the bridging is done by the anthropologist. Not that he uses the method of comparison and contrast. On the contrary, he stays with his subject, but when he has finished he has given you an excellent survey of the social antecedents of the modern family and the modern community. Throwing light as it does on that borderline field, this book is a contribution.

Seth Low Junior College NELS ANDERSON

RUN OF THE SHELVES
A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

A PICTURE OF WORLD ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE SUMMER OF 1929. *National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. 309 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE most recent publication of the National Industrial Conference Board, the first of these studies having been previously reviewed in The Survey. Through these volumes the board aims to describe and interpret for business men of the United States the main currents of economic activity, covering conditions by a brief survey of the United States and foreign countries as well.

PSYCHOLOGY: *Normal and Abnormal, by James Winfred Bridges. D. Appleton. 552 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN INTERESTING textbook, written with special reference to the needs of medical students and practitioners by the professor of psychology in the faculty of McGill University, who has the distinction of having taught for several years the first required course in psychology in an American medical school. Written clearly, with interest and authority, the book covers the fields of both abnormal and normal psychology.

RECREATIVE ATHLETICS. *Prepared by Playground and Recreation Association of America. A. S. Barnes. 200 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A PRACTICAL handbook of coat-pocket size, convenient for the recreation director should he run out of ideas.

AN EXHIBITION HANDBOOK, *assembled by Randall D. Warden. A. S. Barnes. 107 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
AN ENGLISH MAY FESTIVAL, *by Linwood Taft. A. S. Barnes. 15 pp. Price $.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
A PAGEANT OF THE SEASONS, *by Ethel E. Holmes and Nina G. Carey. A. S. Barnes. 23 pp. Price $.75 postpaid of The Survey.*
MOTHER GOOSE MAY DAY, *by Kathleen Turner and Marguerite Wills. A. S. Barnes. 32 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS, *by Marion Kennedy and Katharine Isabel Bemis. A. S. Barnes. 104 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
PLAY DAYS FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN, *by Margaret M. Duncan and Velda P. Cundiff. A. S. Barnes. 87 pp. Price $1.60 postpaid of The Survey.*
FOLK DANCES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, *by Mary Effie Shambaugh. A. S. Barnes. 143 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN THE same series are An Exhibition Handbook, illustrating features of the work in physical education; An English May Festival and A Pageant of the Seasons, along with Mother Goose May Day, a Program for Special Occasions, Play Days for Girls and Women, and Folk Dances for Boys and Girls. These books are the outgrowth of a need on the part of the primary teacher for staging parties on certain occasions.

SKY HIGH, THE STORY OF AVIATION, *by Eric Hodgins and F. Alexander Magoun. Little Brown. 337 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A BRIEF history of aviation, "the story that has no end."

THE FILENE STORE: *A Study of Employes' Relation to Management in a Retail Store, by Mary La Dame. Russell Sage Foundation. 541 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

UNDER the pressure of corporate expansion, human patterns as well as business patterns are almost inevitably shifted and reshaped. This volume in the Industrial Relations Series of the Russell Sage Foundation is a report based on the study of such a process. It describes the functioning and the change in the employe cooperation plan of a great retail store during the growth and change of the store itself. Survey readers have already had the nib of Miss La Dame's book in the article, written for us by Mary Van Kleeck, director of the foundation's Department of Industrial Studies (see The Survey, February 1, page 517).

A GUIDE TO THE WILD FLOWERS, *by Norman Taylor. Greenberg. 387 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*
A GUIDE TO THE TREES, *by Carlton C. Curtis, Ph.D. Greenberg. 208 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

FOR the suitcase or the camp locker of the summer vacationist no two books could be more convenient or attractive. The ingenious numbering method in the flower guide and the "key" to the tree guide make it possible for the reader—even the quite young reader—to use these books quickly, accurately and with a minimum of strain on the disposition. Both guides are for use in the territory east of the Mississippi River and north of Virginia.

SECULAR MOVEMENTS IN PRODUCTION AND PRICES, *by Simon S. Kuznets. Houghton Mifflin. 536 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

EVENTS since October have impressed upon most of us the reality of the business cycle as a fact, rather than an economic theory or statistical plaything. This study is an attempt to inquire into "the nature of the long-time movements into production and prices, as well as into their influences on cyclical fluctuations." It is based on an interesting theory as to the characteristics of industrial growth.

ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY: *America's Answer to Socialism and Communism, by Robert S. Brookings. Macmillan. 151 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A COLLECTION of articles, addresses and papers in which the founder of the Brookings Institution sets forth "America's answer to socialism and communism." The argument runs thus: during our first 180 years we secured political freedom and set up a constitutional government; during the next 100, we developed economic freedom; since then, "by immigration as well as by protective tariff laws," we have developed "an economic democracy in most respects even more important than a political democracy." (*Continued on page* 287)

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WORK SHOP

Salaries of Men and Women Executives

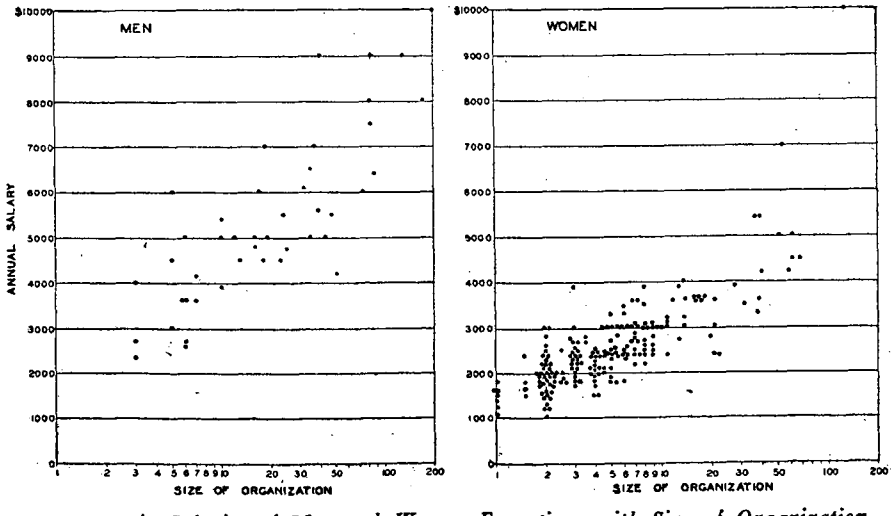
By RALPH G. HURLIN

THAT executives of large organizations are paid better than executives of small ones because they carry larger responsibilities, and that men are paid better than women for work with similar responsibilities, are generalizations between which there is at least an element of contradiction. Both tendencies are exhibited in social work, and although they are not novel or especially surprising, there may be considerable interest in exact information on the amount of difference corresponding to difference in size of organization in the salaries of executives in a particular group of organizations, and further concerning how much greater the difference is for men than for women executives.

The results on these points of a recent study of salaries in the family case work field will be reported in the July issue of The Family and are presented concisely in the accompanying diagram, in which the annual salaries of 240 directors, or executive secretaries, of family case work organizations are shown. Forty-five of these executives are men, and 196 are women; thirty-one direct Jewish agencies and 211 member agencies of the Family Welfare Association of America. Men and women are roughly proportionally divided between the Jewish and the other organizations. The organizations are widely scattered geographically and by size of city.

Each executive is plotted in the diagram with respect to salary on the vertical scale and with respect to size of organization on the horizontal scale. The latter scale is logarithmic, which implies an assumption that the same relative increase rather than the same actual increase in size of organization, may generally correspond with the same amount of increase in salary. If this assumption were borne out completely, the salaries plotted in the two sections of the diagram should fall along straight lines rising obliquely across the diagram. In fact, they do suggest this arrangement.

The salaries of the women are conspicuously lower than those of the men and tend to cluster at the low end of the scale. The most striking feature of the diagram is, however, that the slope of the line about which the salaries tend to fall is much steeper for the men than for the women. With both sexes, the size of the organization administered affects salaries, but the increase tends to be at a much lower rate for the women. The two conspicuously high salaries of women executives, are clearly exceptions to the rule. As offsetting them, it should be noted that the salaries of two men executives of large agencies are not plotted in the diagram because they rise well above the top line of the salary scale.



Increase in Salaries of Men and Women Executives with Size of Organization

To say that this difference between the salaries of men and women executives reflects a difference in demand is not to explain the matter. The supply of experienced men executives in the family field is insufficient. There are now several important vacancies for which men candidates are being sought. This demand, together with the fact that men executives of the large organizations are paid substantial salaries, should serve to stimulate the supply. In this connection, it is pertinent to ask if there is any exact information explaining why men executives are so much preferred above women. And are the reasons such as might be overcome? These questions are important in connection with the recruiting and the professional training of women social workers; it is possible that more training in administration is desirable. This field is predominantly a woman's field. Less than 200 men and about 2,500 women were represented by the professional staffs of the organizations included in this study, but apparently, with an occasional exception, the road to the top positions is open only to the men. This is not altogether an attractive outlook for the many capable young women who should, in the interest of the field, be adopting social work as a career.

Diagnosis of a Family Society

JUST as periodic health examinations are good for human beings, so periodic examinations of social agencies are good for the agencies, the social workers, and the boards. That such examinations can be made without the expert from out of town is shown by the thorough-going study of the Family Service Society of Canton, Ohio, made at the direction of the trustees of the Welfare Federation by J. L. Tuttle, manager of the federation, and Glenn V. Fuller, his assistant. The study, reported in fifty-one typewritten pages, covers operation, personnel and management; volume of work; relief expenditures; case turn-over—"what in industrial terms might be called output"; purchasing methods. Tuttle and Fuller took the agency apart to see how it worked.

The case work process, with its records and it policies, is described in simple terms; the education, experience, duties and salary of each of the staff is shown. One table shows the distribution of each worker's time: average work day 8¼ hours, of which 33 per cent is spent outside the office, 16 per cent in office interviews, 7 per cent in conferences, 15 per cent in dictation, 29 per cent in records and miscellaneous.

Staff turnover shows that "in the past four years the staff, as a whole, has turned over nearly three times," including one change of general secretary and one change of case supervisor. The case working staff had

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turned over four times. Reasons of case workers for leaving are analyzed as follows: better position 10, work unsatisfactory 4, ill health 3, marriage 2, returned to study 2, family moved, temporary work, home duties, etc., each 1.

Compared to other cities, the population of the city and size of the agency staff are as follows: Lancaster, Pa., 1.64 staff members per 10,000 population; Cleveland 1.4; Akron 1.3; Springfield, O., 1.1; Wichita 1.1; Canton 1.08; Dayton .91; Springfield, Ill., .91; Omaha .88; Des Moines .86; Reading .5. "Comparisons of this sort are risky," cautions the report, "unless one knows that the social work set-up is almost comparable. In Cleveland, Akron and Dayton the relief agencies are organized on a basis fairly comparable with Canton. Reading, Springfield, Ill., and Wichita are not comparable!"

A detailed record of the case load is given, with charts; relief expenditures are shown by month and by cause.

One section is given over to purchasing methods showing how much money was spent with each merchant, the price per unit of each commodity, and how much each merchant contributed to the Community Fund. Some question might legitimately be raised as to the wisdom and ethics of this section of an analysis. Should the amount purchased from John Jones be measured against his civic responsiveness? Should not foods and supplies be purchased on a basis of quality, service and price alone? How else can an agency be conducted on a business basis and so justify itself as trustee of contributed funds? Answering these questions Mr. Tuttle states, "In a competitive business we should favor our friends with the business we have to give. We can do this and still have regard for the price factor."

Messrs. Tuttle and Fuller make many recommendations. One of them bears on the limitation of intake discussed in The Survey for April 15, 1930:

> Both the general secretary and the case supervisor believe, however, that in some instances the relief given is inadequate. They also state that the pressure of work is forcing them to give relief in some cases where a more careful investigation might avoid it. We recommend that the Family Service Society be instructed to continue to afford relief in essential minimum amounts, and to refuse no one for lack of funds; and that the Welfare Federation assume responsibility for seeing that the necessary money is provided.

The report recommends, however, that more funds be made available to enable the agency to provide more nearly adequate care and that additional temporary professional help be engaged. On the problem of staff turnover, the report recommends that "the Welfare Federation . . . should make every reasonable effort to grant salaries which will enable the society to secure competent workers and to retain them after they have trained them." It is recommended that local workers be engaged where practicable and that staff and volunteers should have methods of training made available locally.

To refute the statement made above that a study such as this can be carried on by local talent, the report recommends that "now that the business of studying the Family Service Society has been started, it be finished in all of its aspects, and that this survey be supplemented by a case work study by an expert in that line."

Try This on Your P.T.A.

THIS is the time of year when plans for annual fall conferences of social work are taking shape. Last year the Missouri Conference for Social Welfare had 466 members of Parent-Teacher Associations at its opening meeting as the result of an attendance contest. A prize of $25 was offered to the P.T.A. enrolling the greatest percentage of its membership in the state conference for social welfare. The P.T.A. which won the prize had 57 per cent of its members attending; second place was won by a P.T.A. with 37.2 per cent and third place by one with 37 per cent.

"The year previous," reports Harold J. Matthews, executive secretary of the conference,

> only 54 Columbia people registered at the state conference and 17 of them were students of the School of Social Work at the University. This past year there were 466 and, with the out-of-town delegates, they packed the auditorium the first night. We had to turn many away.
>
> About two months before the conference I met with the P.T.A. council and proposed to them a contest to see which P.T.A. in the council could have the most of its members present the opening night. A prize of $25 would be given to the winner. They were enthusiastic about it and adopted the following rules: 1. Any Parent-Teacher Association wishing to compete in the Missouri Conference for Social Welfare attendance contest shall complete their membership drive by November 10. 2. Any P.T.A. competing in this contest shall have attained the requirements on membership of the state standard of excellence. 3. Each paid membership shall count as one vote for the association in which membership is paid.
>
> A contest like this can be made self-supporting if properly handled. And it seems to me that such a contest held in different communities over the state where the conference meets year after year will gradually build up considerable interest in social work among lay people.

Making Vacations Count

"I ALWAYS like to talk over work with employes right after their vacations," writes Bailey B. Burritt in the News Bulletin of the New York A.I.C.P. "Vacations are one of the best means of giving us balanced judgment that I know of." This sounds like good advice. One returns from vacation with body and mind rested; petty details are forgotten; the employe, after the first few minutes of telling the office about the fish that got away, is eager to start fresh, plan the work and pitch in. The A.I.C.P. finds it beneficial, too, to grant one Saturday a month holiday throughout the year, a part of the staff going off each Saturday for a recuperative week-end.

Reaching the Leaders

For the third successive year, Paul S. Bliss, publicity director of the St. Louis Community Fund, has been elected secretary of the St. Louis Gavel Club. The Gavel Club is composed of the presidents of St. Louis' thirty-two business men's service clubs. As secretary, Mr. Bliss arranges each year a visiting week during which each service club holds its meeting at a social agency and learns something of where community chest money goes. At Gavel Club meetings throughout the year, prominent social workers are asked to speak. "In that way," writes Mr. Bliss, "the leaders in the civic affairs of St. Louis are kept oriented on social welfare matters."

An Integrated Conference

THE members of the staff of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, about 70 of them, at their bi-monthly staff meeting, give a good example of that mysterious thing called "an integrated conference." Instead of a generalized program with some outside speaker or a miscellaneous discussion of staff problems, they confine the discussion at each meeting to three or four counties and each bureau and division within the Department of Public Welfare reports on its knowledge of conditions in these counties, its program and its problems. This way the fullest coordination is obtained among all the subdivisions of the state department.

Just such a valuable piece of cooperation is shown, too, in what Margaret Steel Moss calls "the state liaison conference." This is an informal meeting in Harrisburg once a month of a number of social workers, each of whom has a state-wide job. By comparing notes and discussing their various plans, they are able to plan intelligently for the forthcoming month and to save many communities from a duplication that arises from uncoordinated efforts by unrelated agencies.

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Why Starve the Fourth Estate?

PUBLICITY—how to get it, how to use it, how to make it carry the message of social work—was the subject of the opening luncheon of the New York City Conference of Social Work, the Social Work Publicity Group cooperating. It was inspiring and practical. The next day we sat at luncheon beside a reporter from a local news bureau. He asked a pertinent question. "I came to the publicity luncheon yesterday, asked for the press table and was told that none had been provided. So I went across the street for a sandwich. Why talk about publicity when you forget to feed the reporter?"

The Last Shall Be First

READERS of The Survey can feel that they are in good company. The Wilson Bulletin, a magazine for librarians, reports that out of one hundred indexed magazines the following twenty are read most widely in American libraries:

Literary Digest
World's Work
Atlantic Monthly
National Geographic
Harper's
Scientific American
Outlook
Scribner's
Good Housekeeping
Review of Reviews
American Magazine
Popular Mechanics
Century
Current History
St. Nicholas
Bookman
Ladies' Home Journal
Nature Magazine
Forum
The Survey

New York School Fellowships

THE New York School of Social Work announces the awarding of fellowships for 1930-31, as follows:

Willard Straight Fellowship, for a foreign student returning to work in his own country—Birgit Holmgren, Stockholm, Sweden. Elizabeth Howe Gamble Fellowship, for a foreign student preferably from the Orient—Ching Yueh-Yueh, Peiping, West China. Commonwealth Fellowships, for training in psychiatric social work—Vivian R. Barrit, Seattle; Doris M. Byars, Cleveland; Marie E. Eichelberger, New York City; Carol V. C. Gear, Berkeley; Esther M. Hilton, New York School of Social Work; Muriel J. McLauchlin, Sleighton Farms, Pa.; Irma E. Mohr, Rockville, Md.; Josephine S. Starr, New York City. Kennedy Fellowship, for a recent college graduate—Ruth Elizabeth Bode, for work under Miriam Van Waters. 1930 Summer Scholarships, for college men in junior and senior years—John P. Aaron, Northwestern; Irving L. Adams, Northwestern; George M. V. Brown, University of Washington; Theodore P. Chitambar, Lucknow University; Wilmer M. Froistad, University of Washington; Roger R. Hawkins, Oberlin; Leonard F. Horan, Notre Dame; Philander L. Mann, University of New Hampshire; Leslie R. Montgomery, University of Washington; Frank B. Packard, University of Washington. Kennedy Field Fellowship—Maude Van Pustan Kemp, Westchester County, N. Y. Mary C. Walker Fellowship—Gaston A. Bradford, New York School of Social Work, Alumni Fellowship—Isabel M. Fletcher, St. Louis.

The Law in Tennessee

THE Tennessee Conference of Social Work and the State Department of Institutions have jointly published, in a comprehensive 75-page pamphlet, the social welfare laws of Tennessee. In addition to the state laws, carefully classified, the volume contains pertinent federal laws and a glossary of legal terms which frequently perplex social workers. W. S. Bixby of Nashville is chairman of the publication committee and William C. Headrick is director of the Welfare Division of the State of Tennessee.

Half Way Round the Clock

FIFTY Years of Protection to Helpless Children is the title of the golden jubilee report of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. From a frame building sandwiched in between two residences of the early Presbyterian era, to a five story edifice of the Jimmie Walker period, the Brooklyn society has grown to the point where it handles more than eight thousand complaints a year and gives temorary shelter to about five thousand children. Charles H. Warner has been superintendent since 1922, when he succeeded Arthur H. Towne.

Welfare Reborn

WELFARE, the monthly magazine published by the Illinois State Department of Public Welfare, discontinued some time ago because of prohibitive expense, has been reborn as an 8-page Welfare Bulletin, published monthly by the department. It has two major interests, mental hygiene and department news.

Conferences

THIS spring has seen a conference born and an anaemic one grown sturdy. The new one is the First International Congress on Mental Hygiene, held in Washington, May 5 to 10. Mary Ross writes of it elsewhere in this issue, but behind that story is the unsung epic of the heroes and heroines who made it possible—the executives who planned every detail months ahead, and the "slaves" of the headquarters staff who worked day and night before the opening, to be rewarded by ten-hour days under the blazing heat of a hotel chandelier, while the thermometer on the street registered 95°. There are men and women like them in every social agency; without them there could be no social work.

The conference grown sturdy is the Connecticut Conference of Social Work, New Haven, April 27-29. It was picking at the bedcovers when this year's committee administered the oxygen. The program reads like a Who's Who: President Angell of Yale, Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Owen R. Lovejoy, Dr. Augusta F. Bronner, William Hodson, Jane M. Hoey, Neva R. Deardoff, C. C. Carstens, Mabel Brown Ellis, Roy Smith Wallace, Mrs. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, David C. Adie, Ethel N. Cherry, William Lewis Butcher, Professor Elliot Dunlap Smith, Whiting Williams, Rowland S. Sheldon, Clarence A. Pretzer, Abraham Epstein, Professor Arthur J. Todd, Dr. Iago Galdston, Jessamine Whitney, Dr. Raymond S. Patterson, Dr. Raymond V. Brokaw, Ida M. Cannon, Margaret Curtis, A. H. MacCormick, Franklin Thomas, Helen P. Kempton, Dr. Henry M. Tiebout, Mary Swain Routzahn, Elwood Street, Rev. Karl J. Alter. The new president of the conference is George Hawley of Bridgeport; vice-presidents, Marguerite Boylan of Hartford, Mrs. S. C. Harvey of New Haven, Dwight Wheeler of Bridgeport, Paul P. Miller of Bridgeport; secretary, Merlin Paine of Bridgeport; treasurer, Richard Coggswell of Bridgeport. Next year's conference will meet in Bridgeport.

Canada held its second biennial Conference of Social Work in Toronto, April 28 to May 1. Professor W. G. Smith of Winnipeg was elected president; vice-presidents: Dr. J. A. Badouin and J. H. T. Falk of Montreal, Barbara Blackstock, Reverend J. Haley, Reverend J. Phillips Jones, Robert E. Mills, Mrs. G. Cameron Parker and F. N. Stapleford of Toronto; Gertrude Childs and Judge F. A. E. Hamilton of Winnipeg; Laura Holland of Vancouver; E. H. Blois of Halifax; Charlotte Whitton of Ottawa. A. P. Paget of Winnipeg was elected secretary.

The Virginia Conference on Social Work met at Roanoke, in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, April 23 to 25. The new officers elected are: president, Dr. F. E. Warren of Bristol; vice-presidents, Mrs. W. W. King of Staunton, T. C. Rohrbaugh of Roanoke, Mrs. Bessie Lamb Woolfolk of Lynchburg; secretary, Arthur James; treasurer, Frank Cavedo; executive committee, Dr. E. Reinhold Rogers, Mrs. M. E. Jacobs, Judge Massie, Dr. H. DeJ. Coghill, Frank Davis Preston, R. C. Hough. Members of the boards of supervisors, or county commissioners, will be invited to meet with the conference next year in Alexandria.

The New York City Conference of Social Work, now part of the Welfare Council, elected the following officers: president, Darwin P. James of Brooklyn; vice-presidents: Gertrude Springer of Better Times, Rev. Edward P. Moore of the Catholic Charities, Arthur H. Sulzberger of the New York Times' Hundred Neediest Cases; treasurer, George P. Gillespie, Catholic Charities; secretary, Mrs. Violet Jersawit, Jewish Board of Guardians.

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The Folly of Work and Racketeering High and Low are the subjects of the annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy, to be held at Camp Tamiment, near Stroudsburg, Pa., June 26 to 29.

The annual scientific meeting of the American Heart Association will be held in Detroit on June 24.

The American Social Hygiene Association announces a social hygiene institute to be held at Chautauqua, New York, from July 7 to August 15. Dr. Edith Hale Swift and Dr. Mabel B. Lesher will conduct lectures and discussions on The Sex Factor in Social Adjustment, Social Developments in the Field of Sex and the Place of Sex in Character Development.

Principles and Practices of Educational Publicity is the subject of a course to be given at the New York University Summer School, New York City, July 7 to August 15, by Louis Resnick, publicity director of the Welfare Council of New York.

Here and There

THE Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation has been established in memory of her father by Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, with an initial gift of $5,000,000 to support studies of fundamental aspects of health, sickness and methods of relief of suffering. The Foundation will be more interested in the "architecture of ideas than in the architecture of buildings and laboratories." Dr. Ludwig Kast is president, Dave Hennen Morris is chairman of the board, and Colonel Marlborough Churchill is executive secretary, with offices at 565 Park Avenue, New York City.

Martha Bensley Bruère, author, artist and formerly associate editor of The Survey, is the new president of the Women's City Club of New York. Survey readers know her best for her scissors pictures which have brightened pages of Survey Graphic, and for her study of prohibition, made under the direction of the National Federation of Settlements and published under the title, Does Prohibition Work?

Something of wit and buoyancy goes out of Better Times, welfare magazine of New York, with the resignation of Gertrude Springer as managing editor. "I've been nine times around the track now," writes Mrs. Springer, "and find myself slightly winded. I have had the same secretary eight years, the same boss nine years, the same cook fourteen years and the same husband twenty-six years. I stand on that record."

A merry wag at the Newark (N. J.) City Conference of Social Work suggested that Chicago is suffering from its municipal color scheme—gangrene.

Robert E. Simon, former president of the United Parents' Association of New York, has been awarded the annual medal offered by Parents' Magazine for distinguished service in child welfare and parental education. The United Parents' Association, organized by Mr. Simon, is a federation of 156 parent-teacher associations in the New York metropolitan area.

Marie C. Hiascone, a trained social worker now with the Charity Organization Society of Hartford and formerly a visiting teacher in Hartford, has taken the veil in the convent of the Order of the Good Shepherd, Peekskill, New York, and will devote her live to work with unmarried mothers.

Personal News

MARY ALLSTON ALLEN, formerly associate field director, American Red Cross, William Beaumont Hospital, El Paso, Texas, now A.R.C. field representative, State of Utah.

ISABEL ANDERSON, director of A.R.C. Service, Veterans Hospital, Boise, Idaho, resigned; to travel abroad.

PIERCE ATWATER, formerly director, Community Chest, Wichita, Kansas, now director, Community Chest, St. Paul, succeeding C. Whit Pfeiffer.

RALPH SHELDON BARROW, formerly executive secretary, Connecticut Children's Aid Society, now executive director, Church Home Society, Boston.

VICTOR F. BLAINE, formerly Michigan director, Near East Relief, now executive of Huntington Community Chest, West Virginia.

PAULINE BOYD, formerly with Family Welfare Society, Evanston, Ill., now with Family Welfare Society, Appanoose County, Iowa.

HENRY M. BUSCH elected president and Grace Dicks secretary, Cleveland Chapter, A.A.S.W.

AMY COWAN of Middletown, Ohio appointed supervisor with Instructive Visiting Nurse Society, Washington, D. C.

CHARLOTTE DONNELL appointed district supervisor, Cincinnati Associated Charities.

RUTH FAULKNER, formerly with Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, now with Survey of Mental Hygiene in Boston, conducted by Dr. Preston and Miss Mellor.

MILTON J. FERGUSON, formerly State Librarian of California, now head of the Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; succeeds Dr. Frank P. Hill, retiring in October.

RUTH FLATER, formerly with Provident Association, Kansas City, Mo., now with Charity Organization Society, New York City, as assistant secretary.

MAUD FOY, formerly general secretary, Y.W.C.A., Hattiesburg, Miss., now general secretary, Y.W.C.A., Roanoke, Va.

MARIE FRANKE appointed assistant to Mary Kennedy, DePilchin Faith Home, Houston, Texas.

HELEN FREE appointed executive secretary, Indianapolis Orphan Home, Indianapolis, Ind.

DR. ISAAC J. FURMAN appointed medical superintendent, Manhattan State Hospital, New York City.

MARTHA D. HAVENS, formerly orthopedic nurse with New York State Department of Health, now with Westchester County Department of Health, New York.

ALICE HINKLEY of Chicago appointed visiting teacher, North Tarrytown High School, North Tarrytown, N. Y., in connection with Westchester Children's Association, White Plains, N. Y.

JULIA HOPKINS, formerly general secretary, Family Welfare Society, Savannah, Ga., now general secretary, Family Service Society, Richmond, Va., succeeding Louise McMasters, resigned.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES from the board of the New York State Charities Aid Association to become honorory vice-president of the Association.

SUSAN F. HUNTER appointed financial secretary, American Foundation for the Blind, New York City.

REGINALD JOHNSON, formerly with Provident Association, St. Louis, now field secretary, Urban League, St. Louis.

HYMAN KAPLAN, formerly associate director, Bureau of Jewish Social Research now executive director, San Francisco Jewish Federation.

GWENDOLINE LELAND of Philadelphia appointed industrial nurse, General Cigar Company, New Brunswick, N. J.

MARY LEONARD, formerly with Henry Street Settlement Visiting Nurse Service, New York City, now with New York State Department of Health.

DR. D. H. LINARD, formerly with Institute for Child Guidance, New York, now psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland.

BERT O. LOOSLEY, formerly assistant director, Council of Social Agencies and Community Fund, Minneapolis, now director, Community Chest, Wichita, Kansas, succeeding Pierce Atwater.

FRANCES MCCLAUGHRY, field director, U.S. Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Wash., resigned; to study at the University of Chicago.

VALERIA MCDERMOTT of the Committee on Cost of Medical Care to work with Dr. Emil Frankel, White House Conference.

ALICE K. MCFARLAND, formerly with Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, now with Mission Free School, St. Louis.

VERA A. MAGNIN, formerly with Boarding Bureau, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York City, now supervisor, newly created Boarding-Out Department, Jewish Children's Home, Newark, N. J.

HELEN MANZER, health supervisor, State Normal School, Fredonia, N. Y., to become executive officer, Committee on Health of the New York Principals' Association, New York City, on July first.

MARY J. MERCER now with St. Andrews Society, New York City.

FLOSSY MYERS appointed teacher-nurse, Public Schools, Newark, N. J.

ZELLEE PATTEE, formerly of school nursing staff, Des Moines, Ia., now teacher-nurse, Public Schools, Newark, N. J.

NORMA RANKIN appointed to staff, Children's Aid Society, New York City.

ELIZABETH J. RENARD, matron, University Settlement, New York City, for 37 years, died.

W. J. ROHN appointed publicity secretary, Welfare Federation, Reading, Pa.

AUGUSTA LADD RUBIN, girls' adviser, Jewish Guidance Bureau, Newark, N. J., resigned.

FLORENCE SOMERVILLE appointed special field representative, Pacific Branch staff, American Red Cross.

BETTY WADE appointed executive secretary, Central Association of Charities, Evanston, Ill., succeeding Kathleen M. Moore.

MARY N. WAUGH now with County Welfare Department, Buckhannon, W. Va.

EUGENE E. WILLISON appointed first aid field representative in Eastern Area, American Red Cross.

MIRIAM WITHERSPOON has resigned after thirty years as general secretary of the Worcester (Mass.) Associated Charities.

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AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Katharine Tucker, R.N., General Director. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director: Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Linsly R. Williams, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

Home Economics

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

Education

ART EXTENSION SOCIETY, INC.—The Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. Purpose,—to extend the interest in, and appreciation of, the Fine Arts, especially by means of prints, lantern slides, traveling exhibitions, circulating libraries, etc., etc.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 1440 Broadway, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

Recreation

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Brauncher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

National Conferences

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Mirian Van Waters, Ph.D., president. New York, N. Y.; Howard R. Knight, sec'y, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, O. The conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Boston (Hotel Statler), June 8-14, 1930. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—125 East 46th Street, New York. Promotes the creation of new agencies for the blind and assists established organizations to expand their activities. Conducts studies in such fields as education, employment and relief of the blind. Supported by vountary contributions. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director; Charles B. Hayes, Field Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Religious Organizations

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22d St., New York. Composed of the national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action and to represent Protestant church women in such national movements as they desire to promote interdenominationally.

Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Religious Work for Indian Schools, Helen M. Brickman, Director.
Migrant Work, Edith E. Lowry, Secretary.
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Womens interdenominational groups—state and local—are promoted.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 27 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland, Rev. S. M. Cavert and Rev. J. M. Moore, Gen. Sec's.; 105 E. 22d St., New York City.

Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.
Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians, Rev. E. R. Clinchy, Sec'y.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.—Florence Lukens Newbold, Executive Secretary, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national organization for girls of all races and creeds, sponsored by the Episcopal Church, to uphold Christian standards of living and to study the conditions in which girls live, work, and play. Numbers nearly 50,000 with branches in 44 states.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Davis, Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y.W.C.A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary, 1860 Broadway, New York City. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman."

Department of Immigrant Aid and Immigrant Education, 799 Broadway, New York City. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Quarterly bulletin, "The Immigrant." Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Chairman: Cecilia Razovsky, Sec'y.

Department of Farm and Rural Work, Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City. Program of education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities.

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Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

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ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.— One East Fifty-Third Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Work includes consultation and home service with behavior maladjustments of children, adolescents, and young adults. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA— C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on admnistration; to furnish informaton. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

Women's Trade Union

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA — Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

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(*Continued from page* 281)

HOME ECONOMICS: *The Art and Science of Homemaking, by Helen W. Atwater. American Library Association. 41 pp. Price 50 cents cloth; 35 cents paper, postpaid of The Survey.*

The fiftieth title in the practical Reading with a Purpose Series, written by the editor of The Journal of Home Economics, who is the daughter and close professional associate of W. O. Atwater, a pioneer in the science of nutrition.

MENTAL HYGIENE LOOKS AT THE WORLD

(*Continued from page* 264)

Harrison Elliott, professor of religious education at Union Theological Seminary, declared in the discussion that "a child of God does not need always to be a little child . . . there is a possibility of adult comradeship with God," though the teaching of theology in the past has sometimes used people's immaturity and sense of insecurity in such a way as to perpetuate immaturity. Many religions, for example, conceive sin as that which makes the deity angry, and much of their effort is devoted to an attempt to propitiate deity. "For all groups mental hygiene gives a conception of maturity as a way of life"; it becomes a factor in reconstructing the goals of religion by challenging the old tenets of negation and denial and offering a positive belief in the possibilities of human nature.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in introducing the speakers at this session pointed out that while we have considered the taking of life a responsibility that no human being could assume, "it may be a greater responsibility to bring into being a human life than to snuff out a human life. . . . As we approach mental hygiene we must declare a population holiday."

From a group of people whose work historically started with the broken and most hopeless of mankind, the mental hygienists have come to hold out, in hope based on the beginnings of science, glowing prospects for the future. As Dr. Frankwood E. Williams pointed out, most of their vision of what mankind may ultimately attain is so remote that its underlying premises cannot greatly affect our immediate actions. About us are pressing ills of poverty, disease, perhaps also of riches, with which we must deal as best we can. One of these considerations was presented brilliantly in the session on sex, when Floyd Dell, the novelist and author of Love in the Machine Age, showed how the development of the system of landed property had made it desirable and necessary economically for a family to keep its sons and daughters at home as long as possible, or marry them to the owners of adjoining lands or to spouses who would bring in wealth equivalent to that which went out with the dowry, thus preventing their development of a mature emotional life of their own. All through the congress, through the consideration of general subjects as well as in the specific sessions on problems of childhood, home and school relationships, child guidance clinics, constructive and destructive aspects of family life, the hope turned forward to the children of the future—toward finding, in fact, how people grow. Canada has one rather breath-taking study of this sort under way—a study of seven hundred unselected children ranging in age from birth to sixteen, which will be carried on through daily observation for twenty years to try to see what factors make for success, what for failure in their development.

"It is what is fixed in early childhood," said Dr. Williams, whose address also will be published in The Survey, "that determines what an individual is capable of reacting to as an adolescent or adult. War, burlesque shows, pornography, literature, wit—all these, all things in the world, are created by man's needs and accepted according to his needs for emotional food. Qualities of goodness or badness have been injected into these things on the basis of the social result, but this determination, too, is not on a sound basis because it also has grown out of the needs of men. I question whether as time goes on we shall spend as much time fighting evils as we do now. These things cannot touch an individual except as he needs them, and if he needs them he will find them, if not directly, then indirectly. Our attention will be rather to the early years, to discover what creates needs for things which we disapprove or consider good—not to keeping away temptations, but to creating men and women for whom they have no meaning."

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